

Weekly Report

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VOL. XVI
PAGES 151-182

No. 6

WEEK ENDING FEB. 7, 1958

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The Authoritative Reference on Congress

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Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 85th CONGRESS

As of Feb. 7, 1958

BILL	HOUSE	SENATE	SIGNED
Reciprocal Trade (HR 10368)			
OTC Membership (HR 5630)			
Mutual Security Program			
Immigration Law Revision			
Military Pay Raises (HR 9979)			
Postal Pay Raise (S 27)		Reported 7/22/57	
Classified Pay Raise (S 734)		Reported 7/25/57	
Atomic Secrets Sharing (S 3165)	Hearings Underway	Hearings Underway	
Surplus Disposal (S 3039)		Hearings Underway	
Excise, Corporation Taxes			
Debt Ceiling Increase (HR 9955)	Reported 1/17/58	Passed 1/23/58	Hearings Underway
Postal Rate Increase (HR 5836)	Reported 6/3/57	Passed 8/13/57	Hearings Underway
Education Aid (S 3163) (HR 10278)	Hearings Underway		
Farm Program (S 3049) (HR 10050)		Hearings Underway	
Labor Regulation (HR 10235-36, 10248)			
Small Business Administration (HR 7963)	Reported 6/13/57	Passed 6/25/57	
Special Defense Construction (HR 9739)	Reported 1/14/58	Passed 1/15/58	Reported 1/28/58
Natural Gas Regulation (HR 8525)	Reported 7/19/57		Passed 1/30/58
Rivers, Harbors (S 497)	Reported 8/13/57	Reported 3/25/57	Passed 3/28/57
Presidential Disability		Hearings Underway	
Alaska Statehood (S 49) (HR 7999)	Reported 6/25/57	Reported 8/30/57	
Hawaii Statehood (S 50) (HR 49)	Hearings Completed	Reported 8/30/57	
TVA Financing (S 1869) (HR 4266)	Reported 8/13/57	Reported 7/2/57	Passed 8/9/57

LOBBIES SPENT \$3.6 MILLION ON 1957 ACTIVITIES

Lobby organizations reported spending \$3,601,459 in 1957 in their attempts to influence legislation before Congress, the lowest total reported by pressure groups since the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act was passed in 1946. (For amounts reported in other years, see box on p. 153)

Although the total is derived from the official spending reports that lobbies file with the Clerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate, the actual amount spent is larger than that officially reported. (For list of spenders, see p. 152)

For one thing, several organizations with large expenditures had not reported by the Jan. 20 deadline for spending reports. Included in this category were the National Assn. of Real Estate Boards, American Merchant Marine Institute, National Committee for Insurance Taxation, National Postal Committee for Books, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and Communications Workers of America. Each of these groups had reported spending at least \$15,000 by the end of the third quarter of 1957.

In addition, the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act's vagueness on what constitutes lobby spending permits pressure groups to decide for themselves what they shall report as lobby expenditures. Some include everything from office rent to secretaries' salaries as money spent to influence legislation; others put down only a fraction of their operating costs as their expenses for lobbying.

Who Must File

The 1946 Act requires spending reports to be filed quarterly by anybody who "directly or indirectly, solicits, collects or receives money or any other thing of value to be used principally to aid, or the principal purpose of which person is to aid, in the accomplishment of any of the following purposes: (a) the passage or defeat of any legislation by the Congress of the U.S.; (b) to influence, directly or indirectly, the passage or defeat of any legislation by the Congress of the U.S." A Supreme Court decision in 1954 (U.S. v. Harriss, 347 US 612) in effect limited the lobby law's applicability to "direct communication with Members of Congress." This presumably means that a group need not report money it spends to generate a letter writing campaign for or against a bill before Congress.

According to official spending reports filed, the Campaign for the 48 States with \$138,331 spent more than any other pressure group in 1957. It is an organization founded by Rep. Ralph W. Gwinn (R N.Y.) and dedicated to amending the Constitution to limit Federal spending, taxing and treaty making powers. It also seeks to revise the electoral college system.

Gwinn, in the group's literature, says: "The responsible leaders of Congress, Republican and Democratic, realize that Congress cannot and will not restrict its own power. I believe the majority in Congress would welcome constitutional restrictions and limitations because this would give them their best defense against the unreasonable demands made upon them, not only by their own constituents but more especially by pressure groups."

15 Top Spenders

Fifteen organizations said they spent more than \$50,000 on lobbying in 1957. The reported spending of the 15 groups compared to their spending reported for 1956:

Organization	1957	1956
Campaign for 48 States	\$138,331.14	*
AFL-CIO	134,986.65	\$145,181.91
American Farm Bureau Federation	99,918.00	115,507.00
Southern States Industrial Council	98,865.63	104,104.85
American Legion	93,952.51	81,671.97
U.S. Savings & Loan League	91,156.21	76,122.11
Natl. Federation of Post Office Clerks	88,917.55	85,849.63
Assn. of American Railroads	80,929.28	124,585.00
Natl. Farmers Union, Farmers Educational & Cooperative Union of America	79,520.24	86,212.94
Natl. Assn. of Letter Carriers (AFL-CIO)	73,332.16	26,202.90
Natl. Education Assn. of the U.S., Division of Legislation & Federal Relations	71,747.18	51,262.27
International Assn. of Machinists, District Lodge No. 44	66,086.20	61,409.29
Natl. Housing Conference	60,382.17	68,268.04
American Tariff League Inc.	58,000.00	29,905.00
American Medical Assn.	50,939.22	48,029.22

*Not registered in 1956.

Next highest spenders, according to the official reports, were the AFL-CIO and the American Farm Bureau Federation with reported expenditures of \$134,986 and \$99,918. Fourth was the Southern States Industrial Council, representing about 2,000 business firms in the South. The Council, among other things, has been pressing for revision of the Walsh-Healey and Davis-Bacon Acts under which the Secretary of Labor can set wage minimums for Federal contracts and projects.

In 1957, 133 business groups reported spending a total of \$1,657,604 compared to the 150 groups who reported spending \$2,031,933 in 1956. The Southern States Industrial Council was the top spender among business organizations, the category reporting the biggest spending both in 1956 and 1957. The National Assn. of Manufacturers does not file spending reports as an organization on grounds its principal function is not lobbying.

229 LOBBY GROUPS REPORT SPENDING DURING 1957

Following is a list of 229 registered lobby groups and the amounts which each reported spending in 1957 for lobbying activities. The organizations are divided alphabetically into six categories: Business, Citizens, Employee and Labor, Farm, Military and Veterans, and Professional. Many groups were late in reporting (the deadline is Jan. 20, 1958); the number of asterisks following spending figure indicates the last quarter for which report was made. 1(*) for first quarter, 2(**) for second, 3(***) for the third. All others reported at end of fourth quarter.

Business Groups

Aircraft Industries Assn. of America Inc.	\$19,068.25
American Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages Inc.	None
American Cotton Manufacturers Institute Inc.	27,212.36
American Hotel Assn.	43,760.25
American Life Convention	2,121.92
American Merchant Marine Institute Inc.	18,464.20***
American Paper & Pulp Assn.	None
American Petroleum Institute	37,064.00
American Pulpwood Assn.	None
American Retail Federation	46,460.24
American Short Line Railroad Assn.	12,728.87
American Tariff League Inc.	58,000.00
American Textile Machinery Assn.	None
American Tramp Shipowners Assn. Inc.	31,051.33
American Trucking Assns. Inc.	31,936.61
American Warehousemen's Assn.	None
Arkansas Railroad Committee	5,936.26
Associated General Contractors of America Inc.	3,100.00
Associated Third Class Mail Users	31,835.68
Assn. of American Railroads	80,929.28
Assn. of American Shipowners	None
Assn. of Casualty & Surety Cos.	6,345.74
Assn. of Western Railways	10,061.93
Blue Cross Commission	13,236.00**
Boston & Maine Railroad	148.00***
Burley & Dark Leaf Tobacco Export Assn.	644.81
Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.	28,234.73
Classroom Periodical Publishers Assn.	2,323.29
Clear Channel Broadcasting Service	42,141.32
Colorado Railroad Legislative Committee	1,927.09**
Committee for Broadening Commercial Bank Participation in Public Financing	5,729.17***
Committee for Oil Pipe Lines	1,100.00
Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing	37,230.05
Conference of Local Airlines	None
Cordage Legislative Committee	3,773.60
Council of Mechanical Specialty Contracting Industries	48,910.62
Council of State Chambers of Commerce	3,649.60
Credit Union National Assn. Inc.	1,155.00
Eastern Meat Packers Assn.	164.88
Ethanol Institute	1,790.76***
Financial General Corp.	None
First United Corp.	399.00
Florida Railroad Assn.	18,965.29
Gas Appliance Manufacturers Assn. Inc.	3,644.45

Spending by Classification

The following are group classifications, number of groups reporting and amount reported spent in 1957.

Classification	Number Reporting	Amount Reported	
Business	133	\$1,657,604.87	
Citizens	30	421,717.55	
Employee & Labor	28	819,674.19	
Farm	14	266,571.18	
Military & Veterans	9	159,380.41	
Professional	15	276,510.78	
TOTAL	229	\$3,601,458.98	
 Grain & Feed Dealers			
National Assn.		\$ 210.84	
Group Health Federation of America		868.00	
 Illinois Railroad Assn.			4,848.46
Independent Advisory Committee to the Trucking Industry Inc.		1,355.37***	
Independent Bankers Assn.		10,184.45	
Independent Natural Gas Assn. of America		5,200.00	
Institute of Scrap Iron & Steel Inc.		5,455.55	
Interstate Manufacturers Assn.		31.39	
Iron Ore Lessors Assn. Inc.		4,430.91	
 Jewelry Industry Tax Committee Inc.		8,853.13***	
Johns-Manville Corp.		4,801.45***	
 Kukwan Iron Ore Corp.		4,559.46	
Lake Carriers Assn.		None	
Life Insurance Assn. of America		30,431.36	
 Manufacturing Chemists of America		9,500.00	
Michigan Hospital Service		5,080.33	
Mobile Home Dealers National Assn.		6,393.27	
Movers Conference of America		793.10***	
 Natl. Agricultural Limestone Institute		7,043.94	
Natl. Anti-Dumping League, Legislative Council of		39.89	
Natl. Associated Businessmen Inc.		3,816.50***	
Natl. Assn. & Council of Business Schools		4,228.12	
Natl. Assn. of Direct Selling Cos.		189.87	
Natl. Assn. of Electric Cos.		37,817.65	
Natl. Assn. of Frozen Food Packers		5,000.00	
Natl. Assn. of Life Underwriters		3,424.55	
Natl. Assn. of Margarine Manufacturers		4.00	
Natl. Assn. of Mutual Savings Banks		425.11	
Natl. Assn. of Real Estate Boards		44,240.07**	
Natl. Assn. of Travel Organizations		2,730.00	
Natl. Audio-Visual Assn.		508.31	
Natl. Automobile Dealers Assn.		4,562.37***	
Natl. Board of Fire Underwriters		7,179.00**	
Natl. Business Publications Inc.		5,116.08**	
Natl. Canners Assn.		13,413.49	
Natl. Coal Assn.		31,911.86	
Natl. Committee for Insurance Taxation		43,839.67***	
 Natl. Committee for Municipal Bonds			\$ 4,218.60
Natl. Committee on Parcel Post Size and Weight Limitations			65.90
Natl. Congress of Petroleum Retailers Inc.			5,179.16
Natl. Conference on Repeal of Taxes on Transportation			4,645.71
Natl. Cotton Compress & Cotton Warehouse Assn.			None
Natl. Cotton Council of America			14,134.67
Natl. Council on Business Mail Inc.			2,152.05
Natl. Crushed Limestone Institute			1,685.70
Natl. Economic Council Inc.			4,547.39
Natl. Electrical Contractors Assn. Inc.			17,434.49
Natl. Electrical Manufacturers Assn.			2,116.02
Natl. Federation of Independent Business Inc.			30,114.97
Natl. Food Brokers Assn.			4,447.30
Natl. Independent Meat Packers Assn.			6,925.72
Natl. Lumber Manufacturers Assn.			3,233.22
Natl. Parking Assn.			None
Natl. Postal Committee for Books			15,498.75***
Natl. Retail Dry Goods Assn.			19,508.28
Natl. Retail Furniture Assn.			2,259.08
Natl. Savings and Loan League			6,890.47
Natl. Small Business Men's Assn.			27,268.31
Natl. Tax Equality Assn.			26,477.11***
Natl. Tax Relief Coalition			2,370.00
Natl. Tire Dealers & Retreaders Assn.			1,148.63
Nation-Wide Committee of Industry, Agriculture and Labor on Import-Export Policy			40,756.60
New York and New Jersey Dry Dock Assn.			16,775.42
New York Stock Exchange			12,000.00
Northern Hemlock and Hardwood Manufacturers Assn.			None
 Office Equipment Manufacturers Institute, Government Relations Committee of Ohio Railroad Assn.			None
Pacific American Tankship Assn.			6,500.00
Patent Equity Assn. Inc.			6,725.15***
Peoples Water Service Co.			45.87***
Philco Corp.			None
Public Information Committee of the Cotton Industries			48,427.83
 Record Industry Assn. of America			None
Regular Common Carrier Conference of American Trucking Assns. Inc.			22,712.39
Roberts Dairy Co.			1,727.82***
 Seaboard & Western Airlines			730.00
Silver Users Assn.			33,796.57
Six Agency Committee			14,616.66
Smaller Magazines Postal Committee			3,779.19
Southern Pine Industry Committee			11,310.89
Southern States Industrial Council			98,865.63
 Texas Committee of Correspondence			None***
Transportation Assn. of America			2,259.42
Union Producing Co.			3,928.98

U.S. Savings & Loan League	\$91,156.21
Washington, D.C., Board of Trade	20,000.00
Waterways Council Opposed to Regulation Extension	284.33
Western States Meat Packers Assn. Inc.	4,724.41
Wherry Housing Assn.	12,808.93

Citizens' Groups

American Federation of the Physically Handicapped Inc.	\$ 2,449.80
American Humane Assn.	4,999.84
American Parents Committee Inc.	7,103.56
American Zionist Committee for Public Affairs	3,773.00
Area Employment Expansion Committee	1,174.40
Campaign for the 48 States Christian Amendment Movement	138,331.14
Committee for Collective Security	17,937.64
Committee on Foreign Policy Legislation	1,149.74
Committee for the Return of Confiscated German and Japanese Property	1,109.37
Council of Conservationists	300.00***
Florida Inland Navigation District	5,567.69
Florida Ship Canal Navigation District	5,632.31
Friends Committee on National Legislation	21,736.94
General Federation of Women's Clubs	None
Japanese American Citizens League	1,125.00
Natl. Congress of Parents & Teachers	1,000.00
Natl. Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics	1,004.29
Natl. Housing Conference	60,382.17
Natl. Multiple Sclerosis Society	3,182.66
Natl. Reclamation Assn.	44,983.06
Natl. Rehabilitation Assn.	2,440.00
Natl. Rivers & Harbors Congress	36,571.01
Natl. Woman's Christian Temperance Union	8,120.46
Society for Animal Protection Legislation	3,011.47
Spokesmen for Children Inc.	372.51
Texas Water Conservation Assn.	31,902.72
United Cerebral Palsy Assns. Inc.	4,054.33
Washington Home Rule Committee Inc.	8,830.12
West Coast Inland Navigation District	3,472.32

Employee & Labor Groups

Amalgamated Assn. of Street, Electric Railway And Motor Coach Employees of America Inc. (AFL-CIO)	None
American Federation of Musicians (AFL-CIO)	\$38,220.02
AFL-CIO	134,986.65
AFL-CIO Maritime Committee	40,010.84
America's Wage Earners Protective Conference	6,112.76

Yearly Totals

Total spending reported by groups under the Regulation of Lobbying Act for each full year since the law's enactment:

Year	Spending
1957	\$ 3,601,459
1956	3,957,120
1955	4,365,843
1954	4,286,158
1953	4,445,841
1952	4,823,981
1951	8,771,097
1950	10,303,204
1949	7,969,710
1948	6,763,480
1947	5,191,856

Farm Groups

American Farm Bureau Federation	\$99,918.00
American National Cattlemen's Assn.	13,628.04
Dairy Industry Committee	None***
Florida Citrus Mutual Forest Farmers Assn. Cooperative	7,272.45 469.98
Milk Industry Foundation	7,874.19
Natl. Assn. of Soil Conservation Districts	2,801.11
Natl. Council of Farmer Cooperatives	13,022.78
Natl. Farmers Union, Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America	79,520.24
Natl. Livestock Tax Committee	6,290.94
Natl. Milk Producers Federation	9,507.63
Natl. Wool Growers Assn.	13,136.15
Plains Cotton Growers Assn.	13,025.00
Vegetable Growers Assn. of America Inc.	104.67

Military & Veterans' Groups

American Legion	\$93,952.51
American Veterans Committee Inc.	1,250.00**
American Veterans of World War II	6,250.00
Disabled American Veterans	18,737.24
Disabled Officers Assn.	12,500.00
Military Survivors Inc.	2,021.48
Reserve Officers Assn. of the U.S.	20,150.00
Retired Officers Assn.	None
Veterans of WW I of the U.S.A. Inc.	4,519.18***

Professional Groups

American Dental Assn.	\$34,038.05
American Hospital Assn.	44,823.91
American Medical Assn.	50,939.22
American Nurses' Assn. Inc.	14,312.52
American Optometric Assn. Inc.	9,420.51
American Osteopathic Assn.	1,874.80
American Veterinary Medical Assn.	1,930.34
American Vocational Assn. Inc.	400.00
Assn. of American Physicians & Surgeons Inc.	1,500.00
Medical Assn. of the State of Alabama	10,900.00
Medical Society of the District of Columbia	None
Natl. Assn. of Alcohol & Tobacco Tax Field Officers	1,316.67
Natl. Assn. of Insurance Agents	24,165.49
Natl. Education Assn. of the U.S., Division of Legislation and Federal Relations	71,747.18
Natl. Society of Professional Engineers	9,142.09

SOUTHERN FIRMS SEEK PROBE

The Southern States Industrial Council, representing 2,000 business firms, is pressing the House Education and Labor Committee to investigate the administration of the Walsh-Healey and Davis-Bacon Acts. The Walsh-Healey Act requires firms supplying the Federal Government with materials or equipment to pay their employees no less than the minimums set by the Secretary of Labor. Under the Davis-Bacon Act, the Secretary sets minimum wages for firms doing such Government work as building highways and hospitals.

Tyre Taylor, general counsel of the Industrial Council, Feb. 4 said that under the Walsh-Healey Act the Secretary of Labor sets Nationwide minimums instead of local ones as the Act intended. He said this practice is "totally unreasonable," added that similar practices in setting minimum wages under the Davis-Bacon Act also have brought complaints from its members. The Industrial Council plans to use their complaints about the Walsh-Healey Act to get action on a resolution (H Res 317) introduced by Rep. W.J. Bryan Dorn (D S.C.) to investigate its administration. Complaints about the Davis-Bacon Act are being handed over to Chairman Graham A. Barden (D N.C.) of the House Labor Committee. Barden Feb. 4 said his plans regarding a Davis-Bacon investigation "have not crystalized."

CHINA LOBBY EXPANDS

The Committee of One Million Against the Admission of Communist China to the United Nations has added a researcher to its staff and moved to bigger quarters at 17 Park Avenue, New York. Marvin Liebman, Committee Secretary, Feb. 4 said the staff in 1958 will stress that the Communist regime in China is a struggling one instead of an established one. He said the Committee also will assure Asians the U.S. remains solidly against the Communist regime in China. He said the Committee took in \$55,000 and spent \$60,000 in 1957. Despite this deficit, the Committee plans to resume publication of its monthly "Newsletter" and weekly informational bulletin in 1958.

TAX ASSN. TO WASHINGTON

The National Tax Equality Assn., representing 8,000 individuals and businesses, has moved the bulk of its office from Chicago to Washington. H. Vernon Scott, executive vice president of NTEA, is director of the new office at 1000 Connecticut Avenue. He said Feb. 3 that NTEA decided to move because Washington had more resources pertinent to the membership. The organization, which has ties with the National Associated Businessmen, is pushing HR 4265 which would tax cooperatives on earnings before they are distributed as dividends and HR 8737 which would reduce the percentage of bad debt reserves and interest payments that savings and loan associations and mutual savings banks can deduct when figuring taxable income.

Mail Report

A CQ spot check of mail received by Members of Congress during the past week indicated:

Federal employee pay raises, both postal and classified, were the main subject of discussion, with the great majority of letters favoring them.

Support for humane slaughter, highway advertising control and tax relief for the self-employed was also indicated in constituent mail.

CHAMBER ON EDUCATION, DEFENSE

The Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. Feb. 5 called for an overhaul of the Defense Department and Feb. 6 endorsed only part of the Administration education proposals.

The Chamber endorsed the President's \$39.1 billion request for fiscal 1959 military appropriations, including the requests for civilian and military pay increases. The Chamber said the National Security (Unification) Act should be revised to clarify and strengthen the authority of the Secretary of Defense and to redefine the missions of the armed services.

The organization endorsed President Eisenhower's educational recommendations regarding the National Science Foundation but opposed those for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The NSF recommendations called for fellowships and special study institutes for high school science and mathematics teachers. They would cost \$78.9 million in fiscal 1959. The HEW recommendations the Chamber opposed called for Federal money for 40,000 college scholarships over the next four years, graduate fellowships, teacher training, guidance counseling in high schools and foreign language teaching. (Weekly Report, p. 136)

The Chamber endorsed: continuation of Federal college housing loans with realistic interest rates; extension of the life of the President's Committee on Scientists and Engineers; "reasonable" income tax deductions for money spent on college education and for courses taken by teachers.

CHAMBER REFERENDUM

The National Tire Dealers and Retreaders Assn., representing 2,800 firms, Feb. 3 protested against the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. referendum on bills (HR 11, S 11) to amend the Robinson-Patman Act. The bills would prohibit manufacturers from charging competing retailers different prices if the result was a substantial lessening of competition. The Chamber's referendum gave members no opportunity to express approval of the bills. A "yes" vote on the referendum meant that the Chamber should work against HR 11 while a "no" vote meant the Chamber should take no position at all. "We feel very strongly that the way this referendum is stated is a bias presentation of the problem," NTDR A said in a letter to the Chamber. NTDR A is a Chamber member. (Weekly Report, p. 107)

Pressure Points

REA LOANS

Clyde T. Ellis, general manager of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn., Feb. 3 told the group's Dallas convention that President Eisenhower's requests for a raise in rural electrification loan interest rates -- compared with his earlier pledges -- "constitute a clear double cross of the American farmers and of rural America." Mr. Eisenhower, in his budget message also recommended that private capital take over more of the REA loan program.

FAVORS LABOR WATCHDOG

David Dubinsky, president of the International Garment Workers Union (AFL-CIO), Jan. 29 in Miami Beach, Fla., said AFL-CIO experience with unions ousted for corruption demonstrated the need for Federal investigative machinery for unions. This was the first endorsement by an AFL-CIO leader of President Eisenhower's Jan. 23 proposal for Federal supervision over labor. (Weekly Report, p. 134)

Lobbyist Registrations

Twenty-six registrations were filed under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act between Jan. 20-Feb. 3. Outstanding interests of registrants were pay-TV, education, natural gas and oil. Ex-Sen. Scott W. Lucas (D Ill. 1939-1951) registered for an importer and John J. Gunther, longtime legislative representative for Americans for Democratic Action (1949-1957), indicated he will lobby against passage of the natural gas bill.

Registrations are listed by category (with employers listed alphabetically): Business, Citizens, Farm, Foreign, Individuals, Labor, Military and Veterans and Professional. Where certain information is not listed (such as compensation or legislative interest), such information was not filed by the registrant.

Business Groups

● EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- AMERICAN CITIZENS TELEVISION COMMITTEE, 1000 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/27/58.

Legislative Interest -- "In favor of House and Senate resolutions opposing pay TV."

2. Registrant -- HARVEY ROSENBERG, lawyer, 1000 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/27/58.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer above.

● EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- AMERICAN PERSONNEL AND GUIDANCE ASSN., 1534 OSt, N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/27/58.

Legislative Interest -- Legislation affecting "the education of youth and, specifically, portions of such legislation that deal with guidance, counseling, testing and scholarship."

Expenses -- \$2,500 quarterly.

● EMPLOYER -- American Taxicab Assn. Inc., taxicab fleet owners, 4415 North California Ave., Chicago, Ill. Registrant -- CHAPMAN, WOLFSOHN & FRIEDMAN, 425 13th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/24/58. Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation affecting the taxicab industry."

Previous Registrations -- Law firm of Chapman & Wolfsohn registered for Union Nacional de Productores de Azucar, Mexico (1955 Almanac, p. 702); Chapman, Wolfsohn & Friedman registered for Camara Minera de Mexico (1957 Almanac, p. 760).

● EMPLOYER -- Copper & Brass Research Assn., 420 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- COVINGTON & BURLING, law firm, 701 Union Trust Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/27/58. Legislative Interest -- "All proposed bills that would have an effect, directly or indirectly, on duties imposed on copper and brass."

Previous Registrations -- Chicago and Northwestern Railway System; National Machine Tool Builders' Assn.; Transamerica Corp.; Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co. and seven other Canadian companies; Embassy of Denmark; Club Managers Assn. of America; Committee on Joint Resolution, 1955 Legislature, Hawaii; Roberts Dairy Co. (1956 Almanac, p. 670, 676, 679, 685, 671, 678); also registered for the New Jersey Zinc Co. (1957 Almanac, p. 752)

● EMPLOYER -- Electronic Measurements Co. Inc., Lewis St., Eatontown, N.J.

1. Registrant -- ROBERT V. CARTON, law firm of Durand, Ivins & Carton, 601 Grand Ave., Asbury Park, N.J. Filed 2/3/58.

Legislative Interest -- "Enactment of a private bill for the relief of Electronics Measurements Co. Inc."

2. Registrant -- MINOR HUDSON, law firm of Hudson, Creyke, Lipscomb & Gray, 400 Washington Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 2/3/58.

Legislative Interest -- Same as Carton above.

3. Registrant -- PAUL T. SMOCK, law firm of Hanlon, Argeris, Crahay & Smock, 710 Mattison Ave., Asbury Park, N.J. Filed 2/3/58.

Legislative Interest -- Same as Carton above.

● EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- GAS CONSUMERS INFORMATION SERVICE, Suite 809A, 1028 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/30/58.

Legislative Interest -- To oppose HR 8525, a bill to exempt natural gas producers from Federal utility-type regulation.

2. Registrant -- JOHN J. GUNTHER, director, Suite 809A, 1028 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/30/58.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer above.

Previous Registrations -- Americans for Democratic Action (1949 Almanac, p. 854).

● EMPLOYER -- Great Western Savings & Loan Assn., 4401 Crenshaw Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

1. Registrant -- THOMAS D. WEBB JR., Webb, Law & Shea, public relations firm, 1001 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/27/58.

Legislative Interest -- "HR 7026, S 1451, Financial Institutions Act of 1957; against Section 409 (Regulations of Holding Co.)."

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Compensation -- \$2,000 monthly.

2. Registrant -- FRANCIS E. LAW, member of public relations firm, Webb, Law & Shea. Filed 1/27/58.

Legislative Interest -- Same as Webb above.

3. Registrant -- WILLIAM L. SHEA, also member of public relations firm, Webb, Law & Shea. Filed 1/27/58.

Legislative Interest -- Same as Webb and Law above.

Compensation -- Same as Webb and Law.

● EMPLOYER -- Independent Petroleum Assn. of America, 110 Ring Bldg., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- WILLIAM I. POWELL, general counsel, 110 Ring Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/23/58.

Legislative Interest -- Legislation that might affect the petroleum industry.

Previous Registration -- American Mining Congress (1950 Almanac, p. 658).

● EMPLOYER -- Music Operators of America, Inc., 128 E. 14th St., Oakland, Calif.

1. Registrant -- NICHOLAS E. ALLEN, lawyer, 1001 15th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/31/58.

Legislative Interest -- To oppose S 1870 and other bills to impose performance royalties upon the operation of coin-operated phonographs.

Compensation -- \$5,200 yearly.

2. Registrant -- MERRILL ARMOUR, lawyer, 1001 15th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/31/58.

Legislative Interest -- Same as Allen above.

Compensation -- Same as Allen above.

● EMPLOYER -- Mutual Savings Banks' Committee on Taxation, 60 E. 42nd St., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- COVINGTON & BURLING, law firm, 701 Union Trust Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/22/58.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation relating to taxation of mutual savings banks."

Previous Registrations -- See Copper & Brass Research Assn. above.

● EMPLOYER -- Standard Oil of California, Suite 1204, 1700 K St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- LESLIE T. VICE, Suite 1204, 1700 K St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/28/58.

Legislative Interest -- Legislation affecting the oil and gas industry.

● EMPLOYER -- Tennessee Valley Public Power Assn., 6th & Cherry Sts., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Registrant -- J. WILEY BOWERS, executive secretary, 6th & Cherry Sts., Chattanooga, Tenn. Filed 2/3/58.

Legislative Interest -- "Revenue-bond financing for TVA (HR 3236, HR 4266); TVA appropriations."

Compensation -- \$1,008 yearly.

● EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- VELSICOL CHEMICAL CORP., 897 National Press Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 2/3/58.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting the chemical industry."

Expenses -- \$12,000 yearly.

2. Registrant -- KIMON T. KARABATSOS, 897 National Press Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 2/3/58.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer above.

Expenses -- \$1,000 yearly.

Compensation -- \$11,000 yearly.

Previous Registrations -- National Agricultural Chemicals Assn. (1957 Almanac, p. 750); Niobrara River Basin Development Assn. (1955 Almanac, p. 692).

● EMPLOYER -- World Commerce Corp., importers, 455 Park Ave., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- Ex-Sen. SCOTT W. LUCAS (D Ill. 1939-1951), lawyer, 1025 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/27/58.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation affecting imports."

Compensation -- \$1,250 quarterly.

Previous Registrations -- E.J. Albrecht Co. (1955 Almanac, p. 683); Bicycle Manufacturing Assn. of America, Republic of Panama, State Loan & Finance Corp. (1956 Almanac, p. 669, 686, 678); Emmco Insurance Co., Regular Common Carrier Conference of the American Trucking Assns., Western Medical Corp., Marian D. D. Sachs, Republic of Panama, Joseph E. Seagram & Sons (1957 Almanac, p. 746, 754, 756, 765, 761, 755).

Law firm of Lucas & Thomas has registered for American Finance Conference (1951 and 1953), Radar-Radio Industries of Chicago, Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., Trailer Coach Manufacturers Assn., Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Co. (1951 and 1953), (1951 Almanac, p. 696, 697, 701, 705; 1953 Almanac, p. 582); National Assn. of Retail Druggists (1952 Almanac, p. 441); Adolph von Zedlitz (1953 Almanac, p. 582); Revere Copper & Brass, Mobile Homes & Manufacturers Assn. (1954 Almanac, p. 686, 691); Cook Electric Co. (1955 Almanac, p. 687).

Foreign Groups

● EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- VELSICOL INTERNATIONAL, C.A., 897 National Press Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 2/3/58.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting imports and foreign trade."

Expenses -- \$12,000 yearly.

2. Registrant -- KIMON T. KARABATSOS, 897 National Press Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 2/3/58.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer above.

Expenses -- \$1,000 yearly.

Compensation -- \$11,000 yearly.

Previous Registrations -- See Velsicol Chemical Corp., business groups, above.

Professional Groups

● EMPLOYER -- Lexington School for the Deaf, 904 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- LEO E. CONNOR, chairman, Legislative Committee, International Council for Exceptional Children, 1201 16th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/23/58.

● EMPLOYER -- Teachers College, Columbia University, W. 120th St., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- MAURICE H. FOURACRE, president, International Council for Exceptional Children, 1201 16th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/23/58.

Legislative Interest -- "S 395, S 1092, HR 397, HR 3374, HR 3830, HR 4501, HR 5321, HR 4841, HR 9591," bills to aid schools for mentally retarded children.

HOW SHOULD U.S. REACT TO BUSINESS CYCLE?

The Joint Economic Committee's forthcoming report on the President's Economic Report -- an annual affair since passage of the Employment Act of 1946 -- again will focus attention on a basic national controversy: how and when should the Federal Government move to moderate swings in the business cycle? Some Committee Democrats, possibly a majority, will challenge the President's optimistic forecast of an economic upturn by mid-year and will call for strong anti-recessionary measures. This clash of opinion, while geared to current economic developments, was rooted in the debate that preceded passage of the Employment Act and that has surrounded interpretation of the Act ever since.

Background

The Employment Act grew out of widespread concern, in 1943 and 1944, over the economic consequences of demobilization. It was feared that the return to civilian life of almost 10 million men in the armed services, coupled with a sharp reduction in Government spending (which in 1945 amounted to almost one-half of gross national product), would result in widespread unemployment and a serious recession. At the same time, the feeling developed that the Federal Government, having demonstrated its capacity to mobilize the Nation's resources for war, should assume a similar responsibility for assuring full employment in time of peace.

In the 1944 campaign, Democrats pledged themselves to the goal of 60 million post-war jobs. Governor Thomas E. Dewey (N.Y.), the Republican candidate, said Sept. 21 in San Francisco: "If at any time there are not sufficient jobs in private employment to go around, the Government can and must create job opportunities, because there must be jobs for all in this country of ours."

The original "full employment" bill, declaring the "right" of all Americans to jobs, was introduced Jan. 22, 1945, by Sens. James E. Murray (D Mont.), Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), Elbert Thomas (D Utah), and Robert Wagner (D N.Y.), and by Rep. Wright Patman (D Texas). The bill directed the President to submit each year a "National Production and Employment Budget," setting forth estimates of the labor force, the volume of investment and spending needed to supply the "full-employment volume of production," and the volume of prospective investment and spending, both private and public. If this "national budget" revealed a prospective deficiency, the President was to submit a program for stimulating private spending and investment and, if necessary, increasing Federal spending to assure "a full-employment volume of production."

Implicit in the Murray bill was the concept of a compensatory fiscal policy, whereby Government spending is geared to the maintenance of full employment -- rising when private demand slackens, falling when total demand outstrips capacity.

Opponents charged that the bill would lead to a Government-controlled economy and even to a Govern-

Employment Act of 1946

This Act created a three-member Council of Economic Advisers to assist the President, and a 14-member Joint Economic Committee in Congress. The heart of the Act is contained in the following two sections:

Declaration of Policy: "The Congress declares that it is the continuing policy and responsibility of the Federal Government to use all practicable means consistent with its needs and obligations and other essential considerations of national policy, with the assistance and cooperation of industry, agriculture, labor, and state and local governments, to coordinate and utilize all its plans, functions, and resources for the purpose of creating and maintaining, in a manner calculated to foster and promote free competitive enterprise and the general welfare, conditions under which there will be afforded useful employment opportunities, including self-employment, for those able, willing, and seeking to work, and to promote maximum employment, production, and purchasing power."

Economic Report: "The President shall transmit to the Congress at not later than January 20 of each year an economic report...setting forth

(1) the levels of employment, production, and purchasing power obtaining in the United States and such levels needed to carry out the policy declared (above);

(2) current and foreseeable trends in the levels of employment, production, and purchasing power;

(3) a review of the economic program of the Federal Government and a review of economic conditions affecting employment in the United States or any considerable portion thereof during the preceding year and of their effect upon employment, production, and purchasing power; and

(4) a program for carrying out the policy declared, together with such recommendations for legislation as he may deem necessary or desirable."

ment-operated economy. They also argued that it would entail an "ever-expanding public debt." To meet this argument, the Senate accepted an amendment by the late Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) stipulating a tax program "to prevent any net increase in the national debt." Thus amended, the bill passed the Senate, 71-10.

In the House, however, the "Full Employment Act of 1945" was completely rewritten. The House version carried no assurance of jobs for all or recognition of Federal responsibility. In place of the "national budget," it called for an annual "economic report" from the President, and set up a "Council of Economic Advisers" to assist him in preparing the report. This bill passed the House, 255-126. President Truman backed the Senate

Employment Act - 2

version, but as finally enacted Feb. 20, 1946, the Employment Act was essentially the House bill. (See box for main provisions.) Its declaration of policy, in one view, was "a cautious and cumbersome formalization of principles" hammered out by Roosevelt and Congress during the depression years. (Editorial Research Reports, Vol. II 1946, p. 557)

Appraisal of the Act

Although highly diluted, the Employment Act was hailed by President Truman as "a commitment by the Government to the people -- a commitment to take any and all of the measures necessary for a healthy economy." In the intervening years, this "commitment" has come to be accepted by the Republican party as well as the Democratic party, as both a political and an economic necessity. Debate between the parties has centered on the ways and means by which the Federal Government should meet its commitment and, to a lesser extent, on the effectiveness of the Employment Act.

Two years ago, the National Planning Association marked the 10th anniversary of the Act by publishing a symposium on "The Employment Act, Past and Future." Most of the contributors agreed that it had served a useful purpose by helping "to create confidence in the economic future." They were also agreed, however, that the Act had not resolved such issues as the relative importance of monetary and fiscal policies in moderating ups and downs in the economy, or the proper role of the President's Council of Economic Advisers.

Democratic contributors were especially critical of the fact that, since the election of President Eisenhower, the annual Economic Report has failed to project needed levels of production and purchasing power, as stipulated in the Act (see preceding page). In Sen. Murray's view, this reflected the Eisenhower Administration's "unwillingness to take seriously the growth requirements of the Act."

Both George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, and James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union, called for the reintroduction of quantitative projections in the Economic Report. In addition, Patton said the Act should be amended "to define quantitatively what level of unemployment is so low as to justify 'anti-inflationary' measures, and also to define what level of unemployment is so high that mandatory stimulatory actions in the fields of monetary and credit policy, budgetary policy, and public works should be undertaken." He suggested levels of 1 percent and 2.5 percent, respectively, of the labor force. (Current unemployment is variously estimated from 5 to 7 percent of the labor force.)

Problems of Inflation

Business spokesmen who participated in the symposium expressed concern over the inflationary implications of a full-employment policy -- a subject that received little attention when the Act was passed.

Harry A. Bullis, chairman of the board of General Mills Inc., said "it would be beneficial if there could be a general understanding that one of the essential goals of the Act, of the Council, of the Administration and of all others concerned, is to find ways to assure reasonable stability of the purchasing power of the dollar." Meyer Kestnbaum, formerly chairman of the Committee for Economic Development, agreed that the problem of combatting inflation deserved greater attention, but he thought

it would be a mistake to amend the Act for this purpose: "This could only imply acceptance of the erroneous and dangerous view that nothing has status as an objective of national economic policy unless it is mentioned in the Employment Act."

No substantive changes have been made in the Act. But Sen. Prescott Bush (R Conn.) has proposed an amendment which would incorporate, among the policy goals of the Act, a stable cost of living, and would bind the Government to "utilize all practicable and available means to combat inflationary pressures as they develop in the economy." Support for the Bush amendment was expressed recently by Arthur F. Burns, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers during President Eisenhower's first term, in his book "Prosperity Without Inflation." Bush hopes to secure hearings on his bill (S 2824) before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee.

Joint Committee's Role

Although it does not originate legislation, the Joint Economic Committee has come to play an influential role in shaping opinion. Chairmanship of the 14-member group, made up of seven Senators and seven Representatives, rotates from Senate to House, and is currently held by Rep. Patman. In addition to its stated responsibility for reviewing the President's Economic Report, the Committee carries on an extensive program of economic investigations, both in hearings and in staff studies.

Eight Democrats serve on the Committee: Sens. John Sparkman (Ala.), Paul H. Douglas (Ill.), J. William Fulbright (Ark.), Joseph C. O'Mahoney (Wyo.), and Reps. Patman, Richard Bolling (Mo.), Hale Boggs (La.). (No replacement has been selected for Wilbur Mills (Ark.) who resigned because of other duties.) Republicans are Sens. Ralph E. Flanders, (Vt.), Arthur V. Watkins (Utah), Barry Goldwater (Ariz.), and Reps. Henry O. Talle (Iowa), Thomas B. Curtis (Mo.), and Clarence E. Kilburn (N.Y.).

Given the divided makeup of the Committee, its members rarely see eye to eye on the controversial matters before them. But according to Sen. O'Mahoney, there has been "a high degree of unanimity on the material issues which have come before it." And as an example of the Committee's effectiveness he has cited, in the NPA symposium, its action in recommending a tax increase shortly after the outbreak of war in Korea in 1950, when President Truman held that such legislation could be delayed. The President thereupon changed his position, and Congress voted the increases.

But the Committee's annual reports on the Economic Report reveal an increasing tendency to disagreement. The 1957 report, for example, contained 20 pages of "supplemental views" filed separately, by Senator Douglas, Senator Watkins, and Reps. Curtis and Kilburn. Sens. Goldwater and O'Mahoney filed separate and diametrically opposed dissents.

This year, there are indications that the Committee may split openly along party lines, and that the Democratic members may file a majority report that is highly critical of the President's Economic Report. In a speech Jan. 27, Sen. Douglas challenged the President's evidence for counting on an early economic upswing, and argued that the situation might call for "building up the consuming power of the people by appropriate tax revision...by improving the position of the farmers and by socially necessary public works such as hospitals, schools, and housing for those who need it."

REPUBLICAN MEETING

The Republican National Committee's Jan. 30-31 meeting in Washington was highlighted by talks by President Eisenhower and Vice President Nixon. (For partial text of the Eisenhower talk, see p. 163)

Nixon devoted most of his talk to the importance of the foreign aid programs sponsored by the Administration. Other issues Nixon discussed:

Defense -- He said it would not be an issue by election time. "The answer...is going to be given...by what is done. Every time we have a successful test of a missile, the issue becomes less effective."

Economy -- He said favorable economic conditions were necessary for the GOP to regain control of Congress, and he was confident they would come before election time. "So far as this Administration is concerned, within the limits of regard for proper fiscal policy, we are going to do what we can to see that the economy moves up."

Cabinet officers told the Republican leaders:

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson -- The Administration farm program is "sound and must eventually prevail." Benson was reported to have received a "surprisingly good reception" from the committeemen.

Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks -- The economy "can't go up forever; you have got to stop once in a while before you go up some more."

Secretary of Interior Fred Seaton -- Republicans should campaign on their record in the power field -- "four million kilowatts in five years under a partnership policy."

Secretary of Defense Neil H. McElroy -- "Today we are strong and have superior strength in respect to any potential enemy in the world.... We can remain in a position of comparable strength if we take the actions obviously required, and we are planning to take these actions."

Top Republican officials also continued to hammer the Democrats on the defense theme (Weekly Report, p. 103). Samples, all from Jan. 31:

National Chairman Meade Alcorn -- "All thinking Republicans agree with President Eisenhower that our Nation's security must never become a pawn in anyone's political chess game.... I am unwilling to accept, however, the thesis that history is barred to Republicans. The Democrat blunders of the past are political facts just as their failures and weaknesses today are political facts.... It is perfectly legitimate for Republican spokesmen to recall...such unpleasant memories as the Korean war and the loss of China to the Communist world."

Sen. Andrew F. Schoepel (R Kan.), chairman of the Senatorial Campaign Committee -- "We Republicans hope sincerely that cooler heads in the opposition party will prevail, that the matter of national defense does not become a partisan political issue.... But if the Democrats insist on dragging this vital question into the political arena, we hereby serve notice that we will meet them there with the facts of our record, and their own."

Rep. Richard M. Simpson (R Pa.), chairman of the Congressional Campaign Committee -- "The Democrat

defense record is one of unpreparedness and war. Under the Democrats we went to war three times within a 33-year period.... Each time we were unprepared. Korea did not teach the Democrats any lessons. They continued their course of unpreparedness and gave the Russians an eight-year head start in the missile race.... The Democrat program seems to be one of appeasement, which would almost certainly lead to war or surrender."

EVERETT ELECTED

Robert A. Everett (D), 42, of Union City, Tenn., Feb. 1 won a special election to fill the House vacancy created by the Dec. 18, 1957 death of Rep. Jere Cooper (D). Everett defeated two other Democrats in the 8th District voting. Everett has been executive secretary of an association of county judges and highway officials. His election made the House lineup 234 Democrats, 197 Republicans and four vacancies.

LE COMpte ELECTION STUDIED

The House Administration Elections Subcommittee held hearings Jan. 30-31 on charges of fraud in the 1956 election of Rep. Karl M. LeCompte (R Iowa). LeCompte denied the charges filed by his defeated 1956 opponent, Steven V. Carter (D). The official canvass showed LeCompte elected by 1,622 votes in the 4th District. LeCompte has announced he will not seek re-election in 1958. (Weekly Report, p. 138)

State Roundup

LOUISIANA -- Rep. Otto E. Passman (D La.), who had a heart attack Dec. 30, returned to work in his Washington office Jan. 30. (Weekly Report, p. 24)

MINNESOTA -- Rep. Eugene J. McCarthy (D), 41, of St. Paul Feb. 1 announced he was a candidate for the Democratic Senatorial nomination. He was the first formal candidate on the Democratic side for the seat held by Sen. Edward J. Thye (R Minn.). McCarthy has not ruled out the possibility he might run for the House if he does not gain the pre-primary endorsement of the Democratic-Farmer Labor party convention in May. The congressional primary is Sept. 9.

NEW JERSEY -- Rep. Robert W. Kean (R), 64, of Livingston Jan. 30 announced his candidacy for the Republican Senatorial nomination. Kean is the third entrant into the race, joining Bernard M. Shanley and Robert B. Morris. (Weekly Report, p. 61)

OHIO -- Charles P. Taft (R) of Cincinnati Feb. 1 announced he would enter the Republican gubernatorial primary as a "stand-in" for Gov. C. William O'Neill (R). O'Neill is an announced candidate for reelection but had a heart attack Jan. 22. (Weekly Report, p. 138). Taft said he would step aside for O'Neill if the governor recovers in time to make the campaign.

SUMMIT CONFERENCE

The White House Feb. 3 called for "further clarification" of a Feb. 2 letter from Russian Premier Nikolai Bulganin to President Eisenhower proposing a summit conference agenda. Bulganin rejected the President's Jan. 12 proposal for an agreement on outer space control, said it would be possible only if linked to a nuclear weapons ban. The White House statement said the Russian letter consisted of "a repetition of proposals previously made." (Weekly Report, p. 96)

U.S. SATELLITE LAUNCHING

The Army's Jan. 31 successful launching of the Explorer satellite brought from President Eisenhower a Feb. 1 congratulatory message to all who worked on the project and from Vice President Richard M. Nixon a Feb. 2 warning against "undue optimism." Nixon said the launching should be viewed "as only the first down in the first quarter of a game." (For text of President's message, see p. 164)

Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas) Feb. 3 said the launching had given the United States a "golden opportunity" to press immediately in the United Nations for a joint program of outer space exploration. (Weekly Report, p. 96)

PRESIDENTIAL DISABILITY

House Speaker Sam Rayburn Feb. 4 said he would support legislation providing for temporary Presidential succession by the Vice President in the event of Presidential disability. Rayburn said a simple statute, not a constitutional amendment, should be used. He endorsed a proposal to empower a special commission composed of legislators and representatives of the Executive Branch to decide when a President was unable to perform his duties.

Attorney General William P. Rogers Feb. 4 said the power to determine Presidential disability rested with the Executive Branch and could not be transferred by statute. Rogers said a constitutional amendment would be required and that if Congress enacted a simple statute he would recommend a veto to the President.

Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) of the House Judiciary Committee and Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.), ranking GOP member, Feb. 3 said a conference of House leaders had reached substantial agreement on a disability proposal. The only point still disagreement, they said, was whether a constitutional amendment or a simple statute should be employed. (Weekly Report, p. 123)

SENATE CONFIRMATIONS

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: Anthony F. Arpaia of Connecticut, a Democrat, as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission; Jan. 30.

Rupert L. Murphy of Georgia, a Democrat, as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission; Jan. 30.

Abe McGregor Goff of Idaho, a Republican, as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission; Jan. 30.

Capitol Briefs**DEFENSE REORGANIZATION**

Republican Sens. John Sherman Cooper (Ky.) and Prescott Bush (Conn.) Feb. 3 introduced bills to give the Secretary of Defense greater authority over the armed services. Cooper's bill (S 3210) would eliminate the Secretaries of the Army, Navy and Air Force, place their powers in the Secretary of Defense and create Under Secretary positions to handle administrative "housekeeping" of the three services. Bush's bill (S 3209) would establish unified commands and give the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff authority for strategic planning of the services. (Weekly Report, p. 40)

SMALL BUSINESS BANKS

Chairman Wright Patman (D Texas) of the House Small Business Committee Jan. 29 introduced a bill (HR 10345) to set up a Federal system of small business capital banks to take the place of the Small Business Administration. The proposal called for establishment of a small business bank in each of the 12 Federal Reserve districts. Each bank would have an initial capital of \$10 million provided out of surplus reserve accounts of the Federal Reserve System, plus \$27.5 million of unused Federal Reserve small business direct loan funds. Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) Jan. 30 introduced an identical bill (S 3191) in the Senate. (Weekly Report, p. 27)

ELLENDER TRAVEL EXPENSES

Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D La.) Feb. 4 said his 1957 inspection trip through Russia and 10 other countries cost the Government \$2,358 and himself an estimated \$2,500. Ellender said part of his own expenditures were for motion picture films which he had made available to "any department of our Government." (Weekly Report, p. 85)

HIGHWAY BILLBOARDS

Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.) Feb. 3 introduced a bill (S 3218) to regulate the placement of billboards along the Interstate Highway System. The bill would give states entering into an agreement to regulate advertising on Interstate highways an extra 1 percent in Federal funds. The Senate Public Works Committee Aug. 21, 1957 tabled a bill (S 963) by Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.) to control billboard advertising along the Interstate System. The Committee vote on tabling S 963 was 7-6, with Kuchel voting to kill the bill. Kuchel Feb. 3 said he had voted against S 963 because he thought it was unworkable and unconstitutional. (1957 Almanac, p. 668; Weekly Report, p. 100)

ARMS TALKS PLAN

Chairman Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) of the Senate Special Disarmament Subcommittee Feb. 4 proposed the United States offer to negotiate with the Soviet Union on separate points of U.S. disarmament proposals instead of demanding agreement on a "package" plan. Humphrey accused the Administration of undue rigidity and a lack of realism in its dealings with Russia. (Weekly Report, p. 73)

He said "a policy...predicated upon the willingness of the Soviet Union to turn overnight from a totalitarian dictatorship out to conquer the world into a peace-loving, cooperating submissive nation willing to acquiesce in our demands is doomed to defeat and ridicule." It is indispensable, he said, to approach any disarmament conference in a "positive" attitude and never to "devise proposals that obviously have no chance of being accepted."

As a starter, Humphrey said, the U.S. should try negotiating a two-year ban of nuclear weapons tests and an inspection system to verify the ban. Next, he said, there ought to be negotiations on an end to the production of nuclear material for weapons, and an inspection system for this. Humphrey also suggested:

The President name two teams of prominent U.S. nuclear scientists to work with their Soviet counterparts on the inspection systems.

Separate arms control plans for the Middle East, Europe, Korea, the two Chinas and North and South Viet-Nam.

A re-examination of U.S. policies toward Communist China because "some settlement of the China issue must take place" before any general disarmament agreement can be contemplated seriously.

SPANISH AIR BASES

Comptroller General Joseph Campbell Feb. 4 reported to the House Government Operations Committee that there was "no operational need" for a United States air base being built at San Pablo, Spain. Another, the report said, was being built at a poor location "largely on the initiative of Spanish authorities who wanted a base near the national capital for air defense purposes and as a 'show place' for at least one jet fighter squadron." Campbell said the Air Force could have saved about \$5.9 million had it not insisted on construction of the San Pablo base.

Junket Additions

These additions, based on further information, should be made in CQ's Fact Sheet on Congressional junkets (Weekly Report, p. 85):

Rep. Abraham J. Multer (D N.Y.) Dec. 18-30 traveled to the Dominican Republic for the Banking and Currency Committee and spoke at the dedication of a Jewish center at Ciudad Trujillo. Multer said he used commercial transportation and paid his own expenses.

Rep. Marguerite Stitt Church (R Ill.) traveled to London and Paris on a personal trip at her own expense prior to her trip to Africa and the Middle East, at Government expense, for the Foreign Affairs Committee. She did not attend the NATO Parliamentary Conference. (Weekly Report, p. 89)

SCIENCE COMMITTEE REPORT

The President's Committee on Scientists and Engineers Feb. 4 recommended a "new attitude" toward education and science by both the Government and the general public. The group made its recommendations at the conclusion of a two-day conference on human resources held in New Haven, Conn. (1957 Weekly Report, p. 1268)

The Committee urged that training in the liberal arts should "in no way be sacrificed to a scientific program;" that scientists should "feel free to communicate their discoveries and knowledge to their colleagues around the world;" and that the United States consider increased scientific cooperation with the rest of the free world as an "essential part" of its scientific program.

The report said: "The conferees were well aware of the worldwide repercussions of Russia's significant technological accomplishments, but they stressed that their recommendations proceeded not from anxiety over the Soviet challenge, but from their most basic convictions. It was recognized that even were the Soviet threat to disappear overnight, our problems related to science and education would not change; the rate of growth of our need for scientists and engineers would not slacken; our serious need for a greater understanding of science and technology on the part of the general public would not lessen."

PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAM

Sen. Albert Gore (D Tenn.) Feb. 5 introduced a bill (S 3231) he said was designed to check increasing unemployment and head off "a catastrophe to our economy." S 3231 would declare it to be in the national interest that the Government "make available useful employment opportunities, including self-employment, to all those able, willing and desiring to work, and to prevent extensive unemployment, which seriously impairs purchasing power and threatens the national economy."

Gore said he did not want his sponsorship of the bill interpreted as a forecast by him that a major depression was in the offing. However, he continued, "I see danger signals.... I believe that this society of ours owes an opportunity for work to able-bodied men and women who want to work and earn their daily bread." (Weekly Report, p. 157)

DOUGLAS WARNS ON TRADE

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) Feb. 3 told the Senate it was "imperative" for Congress to extend the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act for five years as proposed by President Eisenhower. (Weekly Report, p. 162)

Douglas said if Congress failed to extend the Act, "the pressures for neutralism in Europe and the free world would be compounded." He said neutralist sentiment had been "tremendously increased" in Western Europe as a result of the Soviet satellites and "the clear evidence of Russian rocket capabilities."

Extension of the Act, Douglas said, would bring the U.S. many advantages in its negotiations with the European Common Market. "Mutual concessions now," he said, "will not only bring an increase in trade but will prevent an actual decrease in our trade which would occur if we failed to act."

Presidential Report

TEXT OF MESSAGE ON RECIPROCAL TRADE

Following is the text of President Eisenhower's Jan. 30 message to Congress requesting a five-year extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Program (Weekly Report, p. 4):

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

I request the Congress to enact legislation that will permit a continuation of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Program on an effective basis for a minimum of five additional years past June 30, 1958. The enactment of this legislation -- unweakened by amendments of a kind that would impair its effectiveness -- is essential to our national economic interest, to our security, and to our foreign relations.

The high importance of trade to our economy is evident. The income of our people arising from export trade alone approximates or exceeds that arising from many major segments of our economy. The development of a healthy export trade has created a significant number of jobs for our working men and women. Imports furnish our industries with essential raw materials and the benefits of technological advances, add to the variety of goods available to our consumers and also create jobs for our workers. Moreover, important geographical areas within our country, as well as many of our key industries in both manufacturing and agriculture, look to expanding world trade as an essential ingredient of their future prosperity.

Reciprocal trade agreements negotiated since the advent of the Trade Agreements Act have helped bring a more vigorous, dynamic growth to our American economy. Our own economic self-interest, therefore, demands a continuation of the trade agreements program. Under this program sound two-way trade can be further developed to assure to our industries widening opportunities for participation in world markets and to provide foreign nations the opportunity to earn the dollars to pay for the goods we sell. We can either receive the benefits of the reciprocal lowering of trade barriers or suffer the inevitable alternative of increasingly high barriers against our own commerce which would weaken our economy and jeopardize American jobs.

IMPORTANCE TO ALLIES

Important as growing international trade is to our country, it is equally important to our allies and trading partners. For them it is indeed vital to the health and growing strength of their economies, on which their political stability and military power heavily depend. The assured future of the reciprocal trade program is necessary for our national security and for our entire foreign policy.

In particular, it is essential to enable us to meet the latest form of economic challenge to the free world presented by communism. In the State of the Union message, I spoke of the economic offensive that has been mounted against free nations by the Communist imperialists. The Soviet Union is engaged in an intensive effort, through combined programs of trade and aid, to divide the countries of the free world, to detach them one by one and swing them into the orbit of Communist influence.

We must recognize the growing capacity of the Soviet Union in the economic field. Their advances in technology and industrialization, together with their continuing repression of domestic consumption, enable them to supply, better than ever before, the machinery, manufactures, and other goods which are essential to the economic life of many countries. The Soviet capacity to export is matched by its capacity and willingness to import. It is increasingly offering to import the surpluses of non-Communist States. In this way it seeks to tie such states to the Soviet orbit, and to exploit the trade difficulties of the free world.

This challenge in the economic field cannot be ignored without the gravest risk to our way of life. This fact alone makes it imperative that previous positions be re-examined, and that particular interests be reappraised in the light of overriding national needs. The question is whether the system of free competitive enterprise for which we stand will meet successfully in the international economic arena the challenge hurled by the Soviet leaders.

We will fail in this endeavor if the free countries do not continue their reduction of the barriers which they themselves impose on their trade with each other. We will fail if closed markets and foreign exchange shortages force free world countries into economic dependence upon the Communist bloc. We will fail if the United States should now abandon the task of building a world trading system from which all free world countries can gain strength and prosperity in a free economic society.

If our Government is to play its decisive part in protecting and strengthening the free economic system against the Communist threat, the trade agreements legislation which the Administration is requesting of the Congress must be enacted.

The Secretary of Commerce, who is Chairman of the Trade Policy Committee which I recently established to advise and assist me in the administration of the trade agreements program, including review of recommendations of the United States Tariff Commission, will transmit to the Congress the Administration's legislative proposals. These proposals, including the various safeguards for domestic industry, will generally follow the pattern set by the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1955. The amount of tariff reduction authority to be requested is essential to the continuing success of the program, as is the five-year period of the proposed extension to the continuity in our trade relations.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

There is a further and very specific factor necessitating a minimum extension of five years. Six European nations, which purchased nearly \$3 billion of our exports last year, have established a European Economic Community which will become a common market with a population nearly as large as our own. These countries will ultimately have a common tariff applying to imports from the rest of the world. It is anticipated that important steps toward this common tariff will become effective during 1962 -- up to four-and-one-half years from the renewal date of our trade agreements legislation. This period must be devoted to negotiations with the new Economic Community and these negotiations must be preceded by painstaking preparations. Both preparation and negotiation must be based on a clear grant of adequate authority. This timetable requires an extension of the legislation for a minimum of five years. Such an extension, with the tariff reduction authority to be requested, is necessary to carry the trade agreements program through the early formative years of the European Economic Community and strengthen our ability to further vital American interests there and elsewhere in the world.

The five-year extension of the Trade Agreements Act with broadened authority to negotiate is essential to America's vital national interests. It will strengthen our economy which is the foundation of our national security. It will enhance the economic health and strength of the free world. It will provide a powerful force in waging total peace.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

THE WHITE HOUSE,
January 30, 1958.

PRESIDENT'S REMARKS AT REPUBLICAN BREAKFAST

Following are excerpts from the remarks of President Eisenhower at a Jan. 31 breakfast sponsored by the Republican National Committee:

Thanks very much for your welcome. All I can say is that any party that can get up this much enthusiasm by breakfast time is really jet-propelled. One of the most pleasant events in my schedule is to meet with this dedicated and hard-working group assembled here today. You come from every part of the country -- and from every kind of background. But we all have one thing in common: the conviction that the great basic principles of Republicanism, adapted to mid-twentieth century problems, will give the American people the soundest, cleanest and most effective government possible.

Now, our immediate interest is the Congressional contest that lies ahead this year. We all know that the political prophets have already got out their sharp pencils and made a lot of mathematical calculations about the odds the Republicans are up against in various states and districts. But these calculations overlook the decisive element: what counts is not necessarily the size of the dog in the fight -- it's the size of the fight in the dog.

* * *

Of course, you as seasoned workers know that there are no secret weapons in politics. Today, as always, the three ingredients of success are:

1. Good candidates.
2. Faith in a good cause.
3. Hard work.

When we have all three, we have the formula for victory.

* * *

As to the first -- getting good candidates -- the time to act is now. In some districts, it is only a matter of weeks before the time to file will have expired. You know, and I know, that the Republican party has in its ranks unnumbered thousands of talented and public-spirited men and women who would make first-rate candidates. We want candidates who -- whether young in years or not -- are young in courage and in creative energy. We need people who have the special ability to tell the story of our cause effectively. Regardless of how busy that person is, get him out in front -- and don't take "no" for an answer. After all, in view of the gravity of the decisions resting on our elected representatives these days, can anyone honestly believe that there is a more important place for our best talents?

* * *

The second ingredient of success is faith in a good cause. We have a good cause, in the form of a proud record of past achievement, and a lively, thorough, well-balanced program for the future. Let us never for one instant forget that fact. And let us never permit the straight story of steady progress to be drowned out by the dismal wails of despair that we have been hearing from some public platforms for most of the past five years.

By the way: You may have heard long ago the definition of a demagogue. But it is still expressive: A demagogue is a person who rocks the boat himself so as to persuade everybody that there's a terrible storm on the water.

I am not going to review in detail the record of solid accomplishment of the past five years -- you all know it well. But it is all too easy sometimes, in the fast pace of current events, to forget some of the monumental achievements that now seem almost to be taken for granted. Our political literature must place all the facts in the hands of every Republican candidate and every Republican worker. There are two important Republican accomplishments, for example, that seem to have been somewhat overlooked, even by ourselves.

One is the huge national highway improvement program, bringing at last to America a modern road system consistent with the transportation needs of our age. The other is the St. Lawrence Seaway project, postponed for decades, until this Administration got it off the debating platform and into construction.

Moreover, let's not get so preoccupied with other matters that we forget to tell the American people about the host of big changes that have improved American life and government in the past five years:

- the freeing of our economy from strangling controls;
- getting the Government out of business;
- the biggest tax cut and tax reform in history;
- the restoration of respect for state and local governments;
- the restoration of respect for private business;
- the genuine improvement in civil rights and the lot of minorities;
- the labor peace that has accompanied our policy of non-interference with labor negotiations;
- the marked advances in social security, unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation;
- and, not least, an achievement all America is proud of: five solid years of clean, honest Government.

What is more, we have had five years of prosperity. This simple truth, understood by every citizen, is not altered by the plain fact that business in general has been falling off in late months. In our kind of free economy, expansion does not proceed regularly. There are some pauses and some downturns. Not all parts of the economy move together at the same pace. Today, for example, residential construction outlays are moving up, while manufacturers generally are reducing outlays for plant and equipment.

This is a period of consolidating the gains of recent years. Many people are paying off installment debts. Many businesses are trimming inventories. The economy is catching its breath for a new advance after the fast expansion of recent years. The forces of growth may be expected to reassert themselves later in the year, because the American economy remains basically strong, and the American people remain basically confident. These forces of growth include the needs and wants of a growing population, the impetus from huge research and development expenditures, and the demands for economic development around the world. Moreover, it is good solid Republican conviction that Government should continue taking all proper measures whenever necessary to help promote renewed expansion in output and employment.

At the same time, a basic tenet of the Republican faith is our unwavering belief in the American system of private enterprise. This is one of the clearest distinctions between Republicans and some vocal opponents. A few political Cassandras pop up regularly to suggest that deep depression is just around the corner, and only panicky governmental intervention on a massive scale can stem the disaster.

We reject this pessimistic doctrine and the lack of confidence it reflects. Republicans have never sold American free enterprise short -- and never will.

* * *

The same goes for our farm economy. Its basic features of manpower, technology and productivity are not only sound -- they are the wonder of the world. We must learn how to live with this abundance, and to make Government policy help rather than hinder this effort. By now nearly everyone realizes that high rigid price supports do not work. Actual figures on price movements prove that the farm price index moved down substantially during the period 90 percent supports were in force, and moved up after more flexible price supports were initiated in 1955.

The Administration has now proposed greater flexibility in the farm program in an effort to bring production into better balance with markets at decent prices to farmers. This is necessary because surpluses are still being generated in some crops and are still depressing prices and imposing losses on farmers and needless burdens on taxpayers.

We have a tremendous education job to do in connection with improving the farm program. There must be an honest, forthright, and sensible attempt to get the farmer out of the vicious circle of building up and disposing of surpluses in which he has been caught since the war period. I think that most farmers, deep in their hearts, recognize the Administration proposals as a courageous move to break this vicious circle. Let's get behind the Administration program. There's one thing you don't have to do in this country, and that's to apologize for courageously facing up to a tough problem.

* * *

As to issues affecting security and international peace, the public has been trying to absorb a mass of figures and charges and speculations that have been poured out in recent months. But, as I have pointed out in several speeches and messages, several facts stand out clearly. We now have a vast and improving defense establishment which, together with that of nations allied with us, performs the function of deterring both global and local war. America has a stiff job ahead of maintaining all kinds of necessary strength in the age of the newer weapons such as missiles. Measures carefully designed to get on with that job are already going forward.

I am giving the modernization of our defense organization my closest personal attention. Everyone concerned, regardless of party, is determined that this country shall get the most efficient defense establishment that human wisdom and experience can devise.

An integral part of our defense is, of course, the far-flung and diversified strength of our friends and allies. There is a clear-cut necessity of maintaining and improving our mutual aid programs and our reciprocal trade legislation -- without which even the most elaborate military build-up may well prove nothing but an expensive illusion of security.

* * *

The final ingredient of success, among the three I mentioned at the outset, is the stout efforts of an energetic, tireless army of Republican workers. Once more let me pay my sincerest tribute to the thousands of volunteer political workers who toil, day and night, without compensation, without recognition, without reward except the satisfaction of a contribution well made to good government. Perhaps you and your co-workers sometimes wonder whether your efforts are all worth while, as you plan meetings or ring doorbells or stuff circulars in envelopes.

In my opinion, the voluntary political worker is the very beginning-point of the democratic process. The elected candidate is rather like the airplane pilot who has the glamor of soaring aloft in the plane. But we all know the plane would never have gone up but for the skillful work of dozens of people in the ground

crew. Some people say that what a political party needs is a working majority. It's even more important right now to have a majority working.

We're off to a good start. We've had the January 20th meetings, and Young Republican meetings like the group of 250 that is here now. Their president called upon me. He really fired me with his enthusiasm. But he and his thousands of Young Republicans are going to generate a lot more heat than that. Next we have the Lincoln's Birthday rallies that will be held in all parts of the country. There's an electric atmosphere of confidence and excitement in all these gatherings -- a feeling of hardly being able to wait to get on with the battle.

Let me conclude with a little story about Lincoln which illustrates the kind of combination of idealism and practical politics that we should use. On the eve of the 1860 election, word was spread that Lincoln was seeking divine guidance, and someone asked him if he felt his prayers would bring victory. Lincoln replied he hoped that Heaven would be on his side, "but by thunder", he added quickly, "we're still going to have to carry Kentucky." Well, we haven't done too badly ourselves in Kentucky lately -- and that shows what faith in a cause, good candidates and hard work can do.

Thank you for having me with you this morning, and good luck, as we carry forward the campaign for good government. I am with you all the way.

PRESIDENT'S SATELLITE CONGRATULATIONS

Following is the text of President Eisenhower's Feb. 1 telegram to Dr. Alan T. Waterman, director of the National Science Foundation:

My congratulations to you and your colleagues. May I ask you to extend my personal congratulations to all -- in whatever capacity they participated -- who have been working on the development of satellites for scientific purposes.

Would you also extend my congratulations to the personnel who took part in the successful orbiting of our first satellite last night.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

THE TEXT OF PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S FEB. 5 PRESS CONFERENCE

Following is the complete text of President Eisenhower's Feb. 5 press conference:

THE PRESIDENT: Good morning. Please sit down.

I have one short announcement: In view of the condition of my vocal chords, it would be very helpful to me if you'd ask very long questions that could be answered "Yes" or "No." (Laughter) Are there any questions?

SATELLITE PROGRAM

Q. (MARVIN L. ARROWSMITH, Associated Press): Mr. President, I will try to make this one long. I don't know whether you can answer it "Yes" or "No." Is any consideration being given to ordering the Air Force into the scientific satellite program, in addition to the Army, in view of the two Vanguard failures under Navy direction?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, as I said in my State of the Union speech, and has been decided by Mr. McElroy, all of the outer space work done within the Defense Department will be under Secretary McElroy himself.

SUMMIT CONFERENCE

Q. (JOHN M. HIGHTOWER, Associated Press): Mr. President you have now had several exchanges with Premier Bulganin bearing on the possibility of a summit conference. Could you tell us whether you think these exchanges have: one, advanced the prospects of better understanding between the United States and the Soviet Union; and, two, increased the likelihood of a summit conference?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think at this moment you would have no real facts on which to reach a truly favorable conclusion on either of these points. But, I will say this: We are working

very hard at this minute, as a matter of fact, I have an appointment with the Secretary of State this afternoon to see whether there is any possible approach that we can make that will be appealing and which might lead under -- after proper preparation -- to some kind of a meeting.

TRADE POLICY

Q. (WILLIAM McGAFFIN, Chicago Daily News): Mr. President, the freer trade forces in Congress say that they despair of getting a meaningful extension of the tariff cutting reciprocal trade law through Congress unless you, yourself, fight for it. And, they say that while you talk freer trade, your deeds are those of a protectionist. They say, for instance, that you have packed the Tariff Commission with protectionists.

THE PRESIDENT: I have what?

Q. (McGAFFIN): That you have packed the Tariff Commission with protectionists. Do you intend to fight for it, sir? Have you any comment?

THE PRESIDENT: I never in my life consciously appointed anyone who was a high protectionist. Now, I have constantly argued with everybody that wants to put additional tariffs on any of our products, any of the products coming up; mostly, of course, they are -- have been products of very small volume, briar pipes, spring clothespins, tung oil -- what I am trying to get at, they have been items where very small groups have been affected, by that very adversely affected.

So, we have tried to find some -- some formula by which they wouldn't be completely destroyed and thrown out, but still would conform as closely as possible to the principles by which we live in this whole field. Now, not always can anyone agree with everybody else in this thing, because the fellow that is affected wants -- just protection, nothing else, just protection. I believe that the economy of the entire country demands, as well as the free world, demands a freer trade, and the whole question is: What are the

moves and the decisions that will make that possible, and sometimes you have to -- be -- you can't be rigid, you have to be more flexible.

OUTER SPACE

Q. (MERRIMAN SMITH, United Press): Mr. President, do you foresee a prospect, as Dr. von Braun apparently foresaw last night at your White House dinner, a prospect of the United States sending a rocket to the moon and back, within the next ten years?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, he didn't, himself, tell me that last evening. Now, I have heard a number of these things discussed by my scientific friends, and I would be the last, and I think they would be the last, to predict the time schedule of accomplishment.

Now, this is what I have done: I have gotten a group of fine scientists under the chairmanship of Dr. Killian; actually, I have asked him to do it, and he is getting the scientists to give for the United States a program of outer space achievement, what seems to be in the realm of possibility and, more, what is in the realm of probability in the whole scientific area, as distinguished between -- against the defense aspects of this business.

Now, whatever the aspects of the defense space business are now involved will be pushed, just as they have been before, but now under the direction of Mr. McElroy's particular assistant. The others, there will be a program made out largely in terms of objectives, and with a hope that it will be, of course, accomplished. Now, I don't believe -- they may say, I think they will make that general rough program of time schedule of accomplishment, but they will be also interested in how they will organize in order to do it.

NEGOTIATION WITH SOVIETS

Q. (PETER LISAGOR, Chicago Daily News): Mr. President, on the summit meeting, could you clarify for us whether you would require merely an agreement on the agenda issues to be discussed at that summit meeting, or whether you would require a substantial negotiation on a lower level that gave some promise of an agreement at the summit?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, obviously, there has to be some clarification: what are the subjects that we both believe should be discussed, with some hope that there would be an agreement; manifestly, there is no use of going to a summit conference with the knowledge that neither will adjust himself to the arguments of the other at all and, frankly, you would just be glaring at each other across the table and home. And in the last, I think it was eight points I had in my last bill, my last letter, and I cannot recall in this last letter, I had been studying, trying to answer it and I don't remember that there is a single one that they indicated they would study or even believed was a reasonable subject to discuss.

For example, the space problem, the division of Germany, things of that kind we put out, they just said "Nyet."

Q. (CHALMERS M. ROBERTS, Washington Post): Mr. President --

(The President conferred with Mr. Hagerty)

THE PRESIDENT: Yes. I should have made the exception of the one I forgot about, the possibility of a zone being established that might have some effect against a surprise attack.

Q. (ROBERTS): Sir, I wanted to ask you about the idea of a European zone in this connection: Whether it is the Germanys, plus Poland, and Czechoslovakia, or from the Rhine to the Vistula -- do you see any possibility from our side of such a zone, whether it is de-nuclearized or troops thinned out in such a zone, is that a reasonable idea?

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Roberts, free nations, of which we are only one, and though we may be the strongest we are simply another equal among equals, cannot make decisions respecting other free nations unilaterally or bilaterally with the Soviets. There has got to be an agreement in which the affected countries must be participants. That is all there is to it. So, for the United States to say that we are going to treat all Western Europe or Central Europe in such and such and such a way is just unthinkable for us.

Now, if you talk about the virtue, I mean the value of such, admitting that everybody wants this thing, at least you have an

Conference in Brief

President Eisenhower Feb. 5 held his 27th press conference of his second term, three weeks after his 26th (Weekly Report, p. 76). The President made these points:

- TAX CUT -- It would be a "great stimulus" to the economy, but there was danger in going too far in "trying to fool with the economy." He is still assuming there will be an upturn "sometime toward the middle or just after the middle of the year."

- SUMMIT CONFERENCE -- There are as yet "no real facts" on which to base a conclusion that a meeting will be held. As for proposals to demilitarize parts of Europe, the U.S. "cannot make decisions respecting other free nations unilaterally or bilaterally with the Soviets."

- OUTER SPACE -- He has asked his scientific adviser, Dr. James Killian, to put together "a program of outer space achievement," geared to the "probability" of accomplishment.

- EDUCATION -- He was "distressed" to hear that the segregation issue was being tied to his proposals for Federal aid to education.

- TRADE POLICY -- To the charge that he had packed the Tariff Commission with protectionists, he replied: "I never in my life consciously appointed anyone who was a high protectionist."

- SHERMAN ADAMS -- He saw "no basic difference" between the speech he delivered Jan. 20 in Chicago and one delivered in Minneapolis the same night by Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams. He said Adams "knows exactly what I believe, what are my convictions, my policy, and he attempts to make his speeches exactly in that line, and I do not, very naturally, take every word of his speeches and go over them in detail." (Weekly Report, p. 101, 103)

- HAROLD STASSEN -- His disarmament adviser, he said, "is a great administrator and...an indefatigable worker." As for Stassen's plans to run for Governor of Pennsylvania, "there are many traits of his that I believe to be admirably fitting for such an office."

- DISABILITY -- The issue of how to provide for Presidential disability "ought to be handled quickly and promptly and without the slightest bit of partisanship." (Weekly Report, p. 160)

- DEPLETION ALLOWANCE -- Although he had not been "a party" to fixing the depletion allowance for oil and gas at 27% percent, he believed that "a figure something of that sort is necessary if you are going to have your oil reserves properly kept up."

arguable question; but the problem is: What do you do about the Central Europe which now lies within the range of anything, any weapon that the Soviets want to use. Now, we are talking about the security of our great friends. We have established the NATO association, realizing that the defense of the free world, which must work by cooperation when confronted by a monolith of force and power so great as is the strength of the Communist area, that means that each is exposed to the most terrible dangers.

Consequently, for us to do anything that would destroy those associations, and they are defensive and security arrangements and no one honestly believes they are for aggressive purposes, no one honestly believes it, now because of that, to my mind, it seems for us to proceed very carefully and take into complete consideration the convictions of the German Government, the Low Countries and all the rest, Italy and the others, and we just must do it, and we must not make a unilateral proposal that we go out or that we de-militarize all Central Europe.

DEPLETION ALLOWANCE

Q. (ROBERT G. SPIVACK, New York Post): Last year, Mr. President, you may recall that there was some talk at one of the Press Conferences here about special tax privileges, particularly the 27% percent oil depletion allowance, and some others. And, as I recall it, you said at the time that you favored leaving the depletion allowance unchanged as an incentive to the oilmen, but that you were going to look into some of the other loopholes in the tax laws, or Secretary Humphrey had a committee, I believe.

But, what I wanted to ask you was: In several speeches you have recently spoken of sacrifice on the part of the general public in the defense effort. I wondered if you feel the same way about the depletion allowance now as you did then; and also, do you have any recommendations about the special privileges?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I am not, by my answer, going to agree that everything that you say I said that day is actually correct, because, after all, my memory is not quite that good. I do and have said that a depletion allowance is, from my standpoint, not something to enrich and fatten the pocketbooks of people who already have a lot of money. I am talking about the economic incentive of continuing exploration and keeping our oil reserves up at the peak that they need to be, and speaking of them as reserves.

Now, always from the beginning of time that I have been here, I have had conference after conference of ways and means of plugging leaks in the tax system so that individuals could not, because of special circumstances, take advantage of the law and violate its spirit and meaning. But, I have never for an instant that I know of, I certainly wasn't a party -- put it this way -- to the fixing the depletion allowance at 27% percent. All that! -- my best advice has been a figure something of that sort is necessary if you are going to have your oil reserves properly kept up.

VOICE TROUBLE

Q. (ROBERT J. DONOVAN, New York Herald Tribune): Mr. President, could you give us a little case history of your cold and vocal chord trouble and tell us how you are feeling?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, funny thing -- I got off the plane Sunday evening and felt nothing, and just went over and got to talking like this, and they have been doctoring me ever since; that is all. No, I have nothing that I feel badly about.

SHERMAN ADAMS' ROLE

Q. (EDWARD P. MORGAN, American Broadcasting Co.): Mr. President, I would like to ask you a question about the Presidency. There is nothing new, of course, to the controversy over Presidential aides, plenty of it in history over Colonel House, Harry Hopkins, --

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

Q. (MORGAN) (continuing): -- and now, topically, Governor Adams. I'd like -- could you tell us your general concept about the functioning of the White House staff, as you have organized it, and could you tell us specifically a little more about the -- some of Governor Adams' responsibilities? For instance, do you personally clear his public statements and speeches? Are there decisions which he makes independently of your knowledge at a given time, that sort of thing, sir?

THE PRESIDENT: No staff officer of mine, including General -- Secretary Adams, can possibly make a decision without getting my general approval or a decision which is consonant with the general policies that have been laid out by me. And he is responsible, specifically responsible, that those decisions, and they are nearly always some item of administration in the Government, are so stated and promulgated and carried out that the general policy is observed and stands as, I mean is not invalidated.

Now, with respect to his speeches, he has exactly the same right, he knows exactly what I believe, what are my convictions, my policy, and he attempts to make his speeches exactly in that line, and I do not, very naturally, take every word of his speeches and go over them in detail. Listen, after all, I tell you, there is only twenty-four hours in the day, and with an organization as big as this Government, you simply can't, if you are going to concern yourself with every detail, and even indeed to try to

assure that some important detail might be done wrongly sometimes, why then, you are going to do nothing else. Now, in the war, or any place else, I saw time and again where there were things done not exactly as I would have done them, but I still approved them because you have to do it.

Q. (MORGAN): Just one point: There has been so much controversy publicly in recent weeks, do you consider there was no contradiction between his speech in Minneapolis on defense and your speech in Chicago on the same night regarding defense and national security?

THE PRESIDENT: There was no basic difference, because both he -- because I read parts of his speech; he said, as I said, that there should be no partisanship in defense. He did undertake to say that he had a rebuttal to make in the case of some individuals that he thought were not observing this bipartisanship spirit. I didn't make any rebuttal and I never have and I never expect to make it, but he did, and he was honest in the way he did it, and even if you, or anybody else, differs with it, I think he still had a right to say it.

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

Q. (EDWARD T. FOLLIARD, Washington Post): Mr. President, in your speech last week before the Republican National Committee, you said that you looked for an upturn in business later in the year.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

Q. (FOLLIARD): Could you tell us on what you base that confident forecast?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think that to go into the whole thing, because it is a mass of conflicting testimony and conflicting considerations -- enumerated, you must go to the Economic Report. Now, I was very careful and tried to be -- didn't want to be unduly optimistic. I believe in the winter months we will have a continuing and seasonal decline of some kind, I think January, February and March probably will; I think that things ought to stabilize, my own opinion is, as the summer comes along we have freer credit and more money available, due to the action of the Reserve Board -- under the evidence brought about by our last financing, I think it is reasonable to assume some upturn sometime toward the middle or just after the middle of the year.

Q. (LAWRENCE H. BURD, Chicago Tribune): Mr. President, some economists have suggested that if business doesn't turn up as fast as you expect it, a tax cut would give it a shot in the arm. Is a tax cut one of your reserve weapons in case it doesn't, even at the expense of a bigger deficit? How do you feel about it?

THE PRESIDENT: It could be, it could be. Yes. Well, I'd say this: If things got to the point where you felt that it was necessary, it would be one thing, it would have a very real, great stimulus on the economy, no question about that; but on the other hand, this is something you can take hold of and, going too far with trying to fool with our economy, then you get something else started, and you just remember, all of you here, a year ago how we were always talking about inflation and the things we were trying to study. I must go over here a while. Yes?

LEAD & ZINC

Q. (SARAH McCLENDON, El Paso Times): Mr. President, sir, just save your voice and just say "yes," or "no." I presume from what you said a while ago that you are looking into the question of the plight of the lead and zinc miners in New Mexico. (Laughter.)

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

Q. (McCLENDON): They have asked for a duty. It has been recommended to you, and those people out there who formerly were employed in the mines have recently had to call on the Government for food. They have actually been hungry.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, the answer is, yes.

BULGANIN LETTER

Q. (JOHN SCALI, Associated Press): Mr. President, in his latest letter to you, Premier Bulganin opposed a Foreign Ministers' conference because, as he put it, of the biased position of certain possible participants. What do you think of this remark, sir?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I rather thought he must have been talking about Gromyko. (Laughter.)

PRESIDENTIAL DISABILITY

Q. (RAYMOND P. BRANDT, St. Louis Post-Dispatch): Was Attorney General Rogers speaking for the Administration when he said that he would recommend a veto for legislation on the disability of the President?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I don't think he said it just that way. He might have talked about some specific legislation that he might recommend.

Q. (BRANDT): He said what --

THE PRESIDENT: He never said I would veto it. And, I know this: that certain features that he has seen in a particular bill, he has said in his opinion, and in the opinion of his whole legal staff, are unconstitutional.

Q. (BRANDT): You are still in favor of a constitutional amendment instead of legislation?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I'll say this: Anything that will do it, but do it keeping very carefully separated the powers of the Congress and the President. As a matter of fact, this is a subject I think ought to be handled quickly and promptly and without the slightest bit of partisanship.

THE PRESIDENT: I think this gentleman here.

REGULATORY COMMISSIONS

Q. (CARLETON KENT, Chicago Sun-Times): Mr. President, do you believe it is in the public interest for members of regulatory commissions to accept fees and other favors from the industry that they are regulating?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I don't know much about it, Mr. Kent. I have been reading the paper lately about one; but this morning, one of my lawyer group brought in the law which says specifically that members of regulatory commissions may not engage in other businesses, but that they are, in making speeches or addresses or presentations, I believe, before trade associations and other people interested, that they should take -- they are entitled to take reasonable honorariums. Now, that is the limit of my thought on that.

STASSEN'S FUTURE

Q. (WILLIAM H. STRINGER, Christian Science Monitor): Mr. President, a double question on Governor Stassen: Do you find his usefulness in his present White House job is at an end now; and, if so, would you be pleased to see the former Governor of Minnesota as the next Governor of Pennsylvania?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, that is a double-barreled question, but neither barrel is easy to fire. Actually, Mr. Stassen and I have had a couple of conferences, and I think I have one scheduled for this week to see exactly what we believe should be done. Now he, as I understand, expressed some interest in being a Governor, and I want to say very frankly that there are many traits of his that I believe to be admirably fitting for such an office. He is a great administrator and he is an indefatigable worker.

STATEHOOD

Q. (JOHN HERLING, Editors Syndicate): Mr. President, do you plan to push statehood legislation for Alaska and Hawaii this Session?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I'll say this: It has been in every message I have put in since 1953, I believe the Republican Platform has always said, as I recall, we advocate statehood for Hawaii and statehood for Alaska under proper enabling legislation. Now, what I personally would like to see them -- the two bills coming on simultaneously -- that is what I'd like to see them --

MARTIN APPOINTMENT

Q. (GARNETT D. HORNER, Washington Star): Mr. President, the American Patent Law Association recently took note of reports that you planned to appoint Jack Martin to a vacancy on the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals; they opposed Mr. Martin's prospective appointment on the ground that he was not a patent lawyer. Do you have anything to say about that, sir?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I asked someone yesterday, I said, "I wish you would look up the records of the people who, over recent years, ten years, or six or whatever, that have been appointed to this Court and how many of them are patent lawyers," and he said the only one that was a patent lawyer who had been appointed, I had appointed him because we wanted someone on there who was a specialist. But, in general, other people have said that -- in general, I mean the average man should be a good lawyer who is known for his honesty, integrity and his ability. Now, Jack Martin is one of the men that I consider a very splendid individual and certainly, unless I knew that he had to have some specialist training of this kind, I wouldn't be at all concerned about it. However, I have not appointed anybody at this moment.

SENATE RACE

Q. (KENNETH M. SCHEIBEL, Gannett Newspapers): Mr. President, an easy question: Could you tell us whom you are supporting for the Republican nomination for the Senate in New Jersey?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, by no means. I gather the primary isn't held, and I hear there are about seven or eight candidates, I can't pick one out.

AID TO EDUCATION

Q. (JAMES B. RESTON, New York Times): Mr. President, since you sent your education proposals to the Hill, they have been rather widely criticized as being insufficient to meet the need of the country, and also, once again, they have got -- education has got tied up with segregation. I wonder if you would comment on those two points?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, let's take the second one first. One thing in this year's proposals was that I had the great hope that by taking a thing functionally there would be, the segregation idea would not come into it at all, we could go ahead with job and not to worry about peoples -- the color of their skin or anything else. I hadn't heard this, and I am distressed to hear it, if it be true.

Now, with respect to the size of this thing, there are a number of things you are trying to do, and one of them is to inspire the people who have normally been responsible for educational process to do better. The Federal Government gets into this by fellowships and scholarships, and help work for these summer institutes to give teachers a better education and some more money. You do it in numbers of ways, but I am convinced of this: If you try to take it in such a sweeping way that the whole country is looking merely to the Federal Government to do this now for the coming years, I think we have lost a very great and vital feature of our whole free system. Now, that is exactly what I think.

Q. (RESTON): Mr. President, when you went to Oklahoma City, --

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

Q. (RESTON) (continuing): -- you made an appeal at that time to the people on the Boards of Education --

THE PRESIDENT: THAT's right.

Q. (RESTON) (continuing): -- in the communities around the country.

THE PRESIDENT: That's right.

Q. (RESTON): Do you plan to carry that on with other speeches to the people of the country?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I'll say this, Mr. Reston: I certainly will make no effort to keep from -- my views from being known and, on the contrary, I will try to make them known. But when you come to say "making speeches," I am not one that believes that a person's convictions are made very much stronger by just repeating and repeating and repeating speeches. I just don't happen to be built that way. But, I'll say this: I am for that whole idea of getting these local communities and, as a matter of fact, I've had letters from many of them where they are really doing something about it.

Q. (MERRIMAN SMITH, United Press): Thank you, Mr. President.

Public Laws -- Bills Introduced

PUBLIC LAWS

NONE

BILLS INTRODUCED

CQ's eight subject categories and their subdivisions:

1. AGRICULTURE	7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE
2. APPROPRIATIONS	Commemorative
3. EDUCATION & WELFARE	Congress, Constitution
Education & Housing	Government Operations
Health & Welfare	Indians, D.C., Territories
4. FOREIGN POLICY	Judicial Procedures
Immigration	Lands, Public Works, Resources
International Affairs	Post Office & Civil Service
5. LABOR	TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY
6. MILITARY & VETERANS	Business & Commerce
Armed Services & Defense	Taxes & Tariffs
Veterans	

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, brief description of provisions, sponsor's name, date introduced and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

1. Agriculture

SENATE

S 3125 -- Provide an adequate, balanced, and orderly flow of milk and dairy products in interstate and foreign commerce. HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Wiley (R Wis.), Proxmire (D Wis.) -- 1/27/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.
 S 3133 -- Amend Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended. CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 1/27/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.
 S 3147 -- Amend section 101 of Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, re price support on wheat. THYE (R Minn.) -- 1/27/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.
 S 3148 -- Extend accelerated brucellosis control program under section 204 (e) of Agricultural Act of 1954 for 2 additional years. THYE (R Minn.) -- 1/27/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.
 S 3196 -- Provide that a portion of all surplus cotton sold or exchanged for export by Commodity Credit Corporation pursuant to authority in Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act, as amended, or Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, shall be processed cotton. SMITH (R Maine) -- 1/31/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.

HOUSE

HR 10269 -- Amend section 101 of Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, re price support on wheat. BURDICK (R N.D.) -- 1/27/58 -- House Agriculture.
 HR 10281 -- Re inspection and certification of Irish potatoes. MCINTIRE (R Maine) -- 1/27/58 -- House Agriculture.
 HR 10282 -- Amend Commodity Exchange Act to prohibit trading in potato futures in commodity exchanges. MCINTIRE (R Maine) -- 1/27/58 -- House Agriculture.
 HR 10287 -- Amend Agricultural Act of 1949. REES (R Kan.) -- 1/27/58 -- House Agriculture.
 HR 10292 -- Similar to HR 10281. CHENOWETH (R Colo.) -- 1/27/58.
 HR 10294 -- Give all producers of commodities eligible for inclusion in 1958 acreage reserve program an opportunity to participate therein. GRANT (D Ala.) -- 1/27/58 -- House Agriculture.
 HR 10309 -- Authorize use of additional funds for 1958 cotton acreage reserve program. ABERNETHY (D Miss.) -- 1/28/58 -- House Agriculture.
 HR 10316 -- Exclude Ottawa County, Mich., from commercial corn producing area during 1958. FORD (R Mich.) -- 1/28/58 -- House Agriculture.
 HR 10317 -- Authorize emergency refinancing loans to farmers in disaster areas. GATHINGS (D Ark.) -- 1/28/58 -- House Agriculture.
 HR 10318 -- Similar to HR 10317. JONES (D Mo.) -- 1/28/58.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

TALLY OF BILLS

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 85th Congress from Jan. 3, 1957, through Jan. 31, 1958,

Public bills listed this week:

	Senate	House
Bills	3,208	10,412
Joint Resolutions	147	521
Concurrent		
Resolutions	59	255
Simple Resolutions	255	467
TOTAL	3,669	11,655

HR 10323 -- Provide for an adequate balanced and orderly flow of milk and dairy products in interstate and foreign commerce. JOHNSON (D Wis.) -- 1/28/58 -- House Agriculture.

HR 10356 -- Similar to HR 10317. SMITH (D Miss.) -- 1/29/58.

HR 10357 -- Amend title V of Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, by striking out termination date. TEAGUE (R Calif.) -- 1/29/58 -- House Agriculture.

HR 10358 -- Similar to HR 10357. DIXON (R Utah) -- 1/29/58.

HR 10359 -- Similar to HR 10357. HILL (R Colo.) -- 1/29/58.

HR 10360 -- Similar to HR 10357. GATHINGS (D Ark.) -- 1/29/58.

HR 10361 -- Similar to HR 10357. THOMPSON (D Texas) -- 1/29/58.

HR 10382 -- Amend Agricultural Act of 1949, to provide for increased use of rice by Armed Forces in certain federally operated hospitals. GATHINGS (D Ark.) -- 1/30/58 -- House Agriculture.

HR 10393 -- Establish a program of survival food depots in order to provide subsistence for large numbers of civilian population of U.S. who would be evacuated from devastated area in event of attack on U.S. MATTHEWS (D Fla.) -- 1/30/58 -- House Agriculture.

HR 10397 -- Similar to HR 10317. O'HARA (R Minn.) -- 1/30/58.

HR 10402 -- Amend Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended. TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) -- 1/30/58 -- House Agriculture.

HR 10403 -- Similar to HR 10323. TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) -- 1/30/58.

HR 10409 -- Provide minimum price support levels for whole milk and butterfat during 2-year period beginning April 1, 1958. TALLE (R Iowa) -- 1/30/58 -- House Agriculture.

2. Appropriations

NO INTRODUCTIONS

3. Education and Welfare

EDUCATION & HOUSING

SENATE

S 3126 -- Create Department of Science and Technology; establish National Institutes of Scientific Research; authorize program of Federal loans and loan insurance for college or university education in physical or biological sciences, mathematics, or engineering; authorize establishment of scientific programs outside U.S. HUMPHREY (D Minn.), McClellan (D Ark.), Yarborough (D Texas) -- 1/27/58 -- Senate Government Operations.

S 3156 -- Provide for expansion of certain programs for advance education for teachers in science and for establishment of certain programs for advance education for teachers in the humanities. FLANDERS (R Vt.), Bricker (R Ohio) -- 1/27/58 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.

S 3157 -- Establish Federal scholarship program in order to assist promising students to obtain college and university undergraduate educations. FLANDERS (R Vt.), Bricker (R Ohio) -- 1/27/58 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.

S 3163 -- Encourage and assist in expansion and improvement of educational programs. SMITH (R N.J.), Allott (R Colo.), Bush (R Conn.), Case (R N.J.), Cooper (R Ky.), Ives (R N.Y.), Payne (R Maine) -- 1/28/58 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.

S 3179 -- Authorize Federal assistance to States and local communities in financing an expanded program of school construction to eliminate national shortage of classrooms. KENNEDY (D Mass.) -- 1/28/58 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.

S 3180 -- Establish a U.S. Department of Science and prescribe functions thereof. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) -- 1/28/58 -- Senate Government Operations.

S 3187 -- Strengthen national defense, cause of peace, and assure the intellectual preeminence of the U.S., especially in science and technology, through programs designed to stimulate their development. HILL (D Ala.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Fulbright (D Ark.), Murray (D Mont.), Pastore (D R.I.), Langer (R N.D.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Kerr (D Okla.), Ives (R N.Y.), Morse (D Ore.), Keafauver (D Tenn.), Jackson (D Wash.), Hennings (D Mo.), Scott (D N.C.), Yerborough (D Texas), Symington (D Mo.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Green (D R.I.), Proxmire (D Wis.), Chavez (D N.M.), Monroney (D Okla.), Douglas (D Ill.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Long (D La.), Carroll (D Colo.), Neuberger (D Ore.) -- 1/30/58 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

HR 10278 -- Encourage and assist in expansion and improvement of educational programs. KEARNS (R Pa.) -- 1/27/58 -- House Education and Labor.

HR 10279 -- Similar to HR 10278, FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) -- 1/27/58.

HR 10290 -- Amend Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act in order to provide that revenues under provisions of such act be used as grants-in-aid of primary, secondary and higher education. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 1/27/58 -- House Judiciary.

HR 10293 -- Establish a national scientific research reserve fund. DAWSON (D Ill.) -- 1/27/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 10326 -- Amend title I of Housing Act of 1949 to authorize assistance thereunder for commercial and industrial development of nonresidential areas. LANE (D Mass.) -- 1/28/58 -- House Banking and Currency.

HR 10334 -- Make certain assistance by a State, municipality, or other public body eligible as local grants-in-aid under section 110 (d) of Housing Act of 1949. SISK (D Calif.) -- 1/28/58 -- House Banking and Currency.

HR 10381 -- Strengthen national defense, cause of peace, and assure the intellectual preeminence of U.S., especially in science and technology, through programs designed to stimulate their development. ELLIOTT (D Ala.) -- 1/30/58 -- House Education and Labor.

HEALTH & WELFARE

SENATE

S 3143 -- Repeal Public Law 85-24 (re prohibition of payment of pensions to persons confined in penal institutions). LANGER (R N.D.) -- 1/27/58 -- Senate Finance.

S 3145 -- Continue special-milk program for children in interest of improved nutrition by fostering consumption of fluid milk in schools. THYE (R Minn.) -- 1/27/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.

S 3146 -- Make appropriation to carry out National School Lunch Act during fiscal year ending June 30, 1959. THYE (R Minn.) -- 1/27/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.

S 3154 -- Recognize waiver of benefits payable under a private or public retirement plan for purpose of meeting annual income limitations for disability or death pension. LANGER (R N.D.) -- 1/27/58 -- Senate Finance.

S 3164 -- Amend public assistance provisions of Social Security Act to provide that a bona fide resident of a State may not be denied assistance under applicable State plan solely because of his failure to complete a minimum period of residence in such State. PROXMIRE (D Wis.) -- 1/28/58 -- Senate Finance.

S 3167 -- Provide for Surgeon General of the U.S. to establish a hospital in State of New York especially equipped for treatment of persons addicted to use of habit-forming drugs. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 1/28/58 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.

S 3181 -- Extend program of expanded milk in Veterans' Administration facilities and in Armed Forces for an additional 2-year period. PROXMIRE (D Wis.) -- 1/29/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.

S 3182 -- Expand special milk for children program and give it permanent authorization by incorporating it into regular school-lunch program in interest of improved nutrition by fostering consumption of fluid milk in schools. PROXMIRE (D Wis.) -- 1/29/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.

S 3183 -- Extend brucellosis eradication program for an additional 2-year period in interest of protecting public health and welfare. PROXMIRE (D Wis.) -- 1/29/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.

HOUSE

HR 10310 -- Provide for Surgeon General of the U.S. to establish a hospital in State of New York especially equipped for treatment of persons addicted to use of habit-forming drugs. ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 1/28/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 10324 -- Extend and expand special milk for children program for an additional 2-year period, extend program of expanded milk for Veterans' Administration facilities and Armed Forces for an additional 2-year period, and extend brucellosis eradication program for an additional 2-year period. JOHNSON (D Wis.) -- 1/28/58 -- House Agriculture.

HR 10325 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act re 10 percent increase in monthly insurance benefits. KEARNEY (R N.Y.) -- 1/28/58 -- House Ways and Means.

HR 10336 -- Amend title II of Social Security act to remove limitation on amount of income. KEARNEY (R N.Y.) -- 1/28/58 -- House Ways and Means.

HR 10376 -- Protect right of blind to self-expression through organizations of the blind. AYRES (R Ohio) -- 1/30/58 -- House Education and Labor.

HR 10383 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to increase minimum benefits payable thereunder. GRANAHAN (D Pa.) -- 1/30/58 -- House Ways and Means.

HR 10387 -- Similar to HR 10376. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 1/30/58.

HR 10390 -- Similar to HR 10324. KNUTSON (D Minn.) -- 1/30/58.

HR 10396 -- Amend title I of Social Security Act to provide that first \$50 per month income be disregarded by State agency in determining individual's need for old-age assistance. MATTHEWS (D Fla.) -- 1/30/58 -- House Ways and Means.

HR 10398 -- Provide for approval under title X of Social Security Act of State plans for aid to blind without regard to existence in any State of other plans of assistance to blind persons financed entirely by State. PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 1/30/58 -- House Ways and Means.

HR 10404 -- Amend Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act for protection of public health, by prohibiting new food additives which have not been adequately pre-tested to establish their safe use under conditions of their intended use. WILLIAMS (D Miss.) -- 1/30/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 10406 -- Amend title XV of Social Security Act to provide for payments of unemployment compensation thereunder to veterans discharged after 1958, to the same extent as such payments are made to civilian employees of the U.S. BROOMFIELD (R Mich.) -- 1/30/58 -- House Ways and Means.

4. Foreign Policy

IMMIGRATION

SENATE

S 3171 -- Amend Immigration and Nationality Act to permit certain adopted children to be naturalized without complying with residence and physical presence requirements of such act. THYE (R Minn.) -- 1/28/58 -- Senate Judiciary.

HOUSE

HR 10391 -- Amend section 312 of Immigration and Nationality Act to exempt certain additional persons from requirements as to understanding English language before their naturalization as citizens of U.S. LANE (D Mass.) -- 1/30/58 -- House Judiciary.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SENATE

S 3134 -- Amend Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended, to provide salary increases for Foreign Service personnel equitable to those being otherwise provided for civil service and others officers and employees of Federal Government. GREEN (D R.I.) (by request) -- 1/27/58 -- Senate Foreign Relations.

S 3195 -- Authorize certain retired personnel of U.S. Government to accept and wear decorations, presents, and other things tendered them by certain foreign countries. GREEN (D R.I.) (by request) -- 1/31/58 -- Senate Foreign Relations.

HOUSE

HR 10291 -- Amend act of August 5, 1953, creating Corregidor Batan Memorial Commission. VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) -- 1/27/58 -- House Foreign Affairs.

HR 10314 -- Amend Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, DEROUNIAN (R N.Y.) (by request) -- 1/28/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 10327 -- Amend section 39 of Trading With the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended. McCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 1/28/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H Con Res 243 -- Extend greetings of U.S. to Government and people of Israel on occasion of the 10th anniversary of the independence of Israel. GREEN (D Ore.) -- 1/27/58 -- House Foreign Affairs.

H Con Res 244 -- Similar to H Con Res 243. KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 1/27/58.

H Con Res 245 -- Similar to H Con Res 243. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 1/29/58.

H Con Res 247 -- Similar to H Con Res 243. ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) -- 1/30/58.

H Con Res 251 -- Similar to H Con Res 243. FARSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 1/30/58.

H Con Res 255 -- Similar to H Con Res 243. TELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/30/58.

5. Labor

SENATE

S 3188 -- Prohibit discrimination because of age in hiring and employment of persons by Government contractors. NEUBERGER (D Ore.), Morse (D Ore.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Keafauver (D Tenn.), Douglas (D Ill.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Carroll (D Colo.), Proxmire (D Wis.), Yerborough (D Texas) -- 1/30/58 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.

Bills - 3

HOUSE

HR 10272 -- Require labor organization reports, to insure disclosure of certain labor organization information, to define certain duties and responsibilities of labor organizations and employers, and provide further safeguards for workers against improper activities in conduct of labor organization affairs. FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) -- 1/27/58 -- House Education and Labor.

HR 10273 -- Amend Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, as amended. FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) -- 1/27/58 -- House Education and Labor.

HR 10274 -- Similar to HR 10273. FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) -- 1/27/58.

HR 10322 -- Amend National Labor Relations Act (title 29, U.S.C.), as amended, for purpose of prohibiting compulsory unionism. HOFFMAN (R Mich.) -- 1/28/58 -- House Education and Labor.

HR 10351 -- Regulate certain internal affairs of labor organizations by providing processes and procedures for insuring democratic control of such organizations by rank-and-file membership thereof. HIESTAND (R Calif.) -- 1/29/58 -- House Education and Labor.

HR 10362 -- Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to restrict its application in case of employees of organizations engaged in brand inspection in connection with live-stock industry. THOMSON (R Wyo.) -- 1/29/58 -- House Education and Labor.

HR 10411 -- Prohibit discrimination because of age in hiring and employment of persons by Government contractors. ULLMAN (D Ore.) -- 1/30/58 -- House Judiciary.

H Res 454 -- Request certain information from Secretary of Labor re labor unions. HOFFMAN (R Mich.) -- 1/27/58 -- House Education and Labor.

6. Military and Veterans

ARMED SERVICES & DEFENSE

SENATE

S 3197 -- Authorize reduced retired pay plus pension or compensation to certain retired personnel of the armed services who retired prior to Jan. 1, 1957. SPARKMAN (D Ala.) -- 1/31/58 -- Senate Armed Services.

HOUSE

HR 10270 -- Provide that all procurement and research for Department of Defense be conducted by a single agency in that Department. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 1/27/58 -- House Armed Services.

HR 10313 -- Amend section 1331 of title 10 of U.S.C. to provide for granting retired pay to certain Reserves who served on active duty during World War I, World War II, and the Korean conflict. COLLIER (R Ill.) -- 1/28/58 -- House Armed Services.

VETERANS

SENATE

S 3153 -- Amend Veterans' Benefits Act of 1957 to liberalize basis for, and increase monthly rates of, disability pension awards. LANGER (R N.D.) -- 1/27/58 -- Senate Finance.

S 3184 -- Permit eligible veterans to commence institutional on-farm training under Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 more than 3 years after discharge or release from military service if facilities for such training were not available prior to expiration of such 3-year period. THYE (R Minn.) -- 1/29/58 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

HR 10312 -- Increase annual-income limitations governing payment of pension to certain veterans and their dependents. CHRISTOPHER (D Mo.) -- 1/28/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs.

HR 10331 -- Amend Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to extend veterans' guaranteed home-loan program for 2 years. RAY (R N.Y.) -- 1/28/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs.

HR 10333 -- Extend and liberalize direct home-loan program for veterans, to extend guaranteed home-loan program, to provide special assistance to paraplegic veterans under direct home-loan program, to stimulate making of direct farm-housing loans. SISK (D Calif.) -- 1/28/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs.

HR 10380 -- Amend National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 to provide for paying an indemnity of \$10,000 to the widow, children, or parents of any member of a uniformed service dying after 1956 under circumstances not permitting payment of dependency and indemnity compensation or death compensation. DORN (D S.C.) -- 1/30/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs.

7. Miscellaneous-Administrative

COMMEMORATIVE

SENATE

S 3190 -- Authorize issuance of a special series of stamps commemorating 75th anniversary of founding of University of Texas. JOHNSON (D Texas) -- 1/30/58 -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service.

S J Res 146 -- Amend act of August 20, 1954, establishing a commission for celebration of the 200th anniversary of birth of Alexander Hamilton. MUNDT (R S.D.) -- 1/27/58 -- Senate Judiciary.

S J Res 147 -- Designate 1st day of May of each year as Loyalty Day. EASTLAND (D Miss.), STENNIS (D Miss.), SPARKMAN (D Ala.), WILEY (R Wis.) -- 1/28/58 -- Senate Judiciary.

HOUSE

HR 10315 -- Provide for issuance of a special postage stamp to commemorate 150th anniversary of anthracite coal mining industry. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 1/28/58 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.

H J Res 516 -- Designate 22d day in April of each year as National Prayer for Peace Day, requesting President to issue a proclamation setting aside a period of such day for a nationwide prayer for peace, and declaring one-half of such day to be a legal holiday. COLLIER (R Ill.) -- 1/28/58 -- House Judiciary.

H J Res 517 -- Adopt a specific version of Star-Spangled Banner as national anthem of U.S.A. DORN (R N.Y.) -- 1/28/58 -- House Judiciary.

H J Res 518 -- Designate Oct. 31 of each year as Youth Honor Day. COLLIER (R Ill.) -- 1/30/58 -- House Judiciary.

H J Res 520 -- Designate 1st day of May of each year as Loyalty Day. HASKELL (R Del.) -- 1/30/58 -- House Judiciary.

H Con Res 248 -- Request President to designate year 1960 as "Visit U.S.A. Year". CEDERBERG (R Mich.) -- 1/30/58 -- House Judiciary.

H Con Res 249 -- Similar to H Con Res 248. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/30/58.

H Con Res 250 -- Similar to H Con Res 248. FARSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 1/30/58.

H Con Res 252 -- Similar to H Con Res 248. FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) -- 1/30/58.

H Con Res 253 -- Similar to H Con Res 248. HAYS (D Ark.) -- 1/30/58.

H Con Res 254 -- Similar to H Con Res 248. KEATING (R N.Y.) -- 1/30/58.

CONGRESS, CONSTITUTION

HOUSE

H Con Res 246 -- Authorize printing of additional copies of compendium of papers collected for Subcommittee on Foreign Trade Policy of Committee on Ways and Means. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 1/29/58 -- House Administration.

H Res 453 -- Provide for printing "Adverse Effects of the Expanding Activities of the National Government on the Private Economy and Federal System, and The Case for Free Enterprise and Local Self-Government". GWINN (R N.Y.) -- 1/27/58 -- House Administration.

H Res 457 -- Provide additional funds for expenses incurred by House Committee on Armed Services in conducting investigations and studies authorized by House Resolution 67. VINSON (D Ga.) -- 1/28/58 -- House Administration.

H Res 458 -- Provide for printing of additional copies of staff consultations entitled "The Ideological Fallacies of Communism". WALTER (D Pa.) -- 1/28/58 -- House Administration.

H Res 466 -- Authorize Committee on Foreign Affairs to conduct an investigation and study of certain problems arising from population migrations within U.S. and between U.S. and Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. FARSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 1/30/58 -- House Rules.

H Res 467 -- Create a select committee to conduct a study of fiscal organization and procedures of Congress. HORAN (R Wash.) -- 1/30/58 -- House Rules.

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

SENATE

S 3140 -- Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended to provide for training of employees. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) -- 1/27/58 -- Senate Government Operations.

S 3142 -- Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to extend authority to lease out Federal building sites until needed for construction purposes and act of June 24, 1948 (62 Stat. 644). McCLELLAN (D Ark.) -- 1/27/58 -- Senate Government Operations.

HOUSE

HR 10377 -- Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit donation of surplus property to volunteer fire-fighting organizations. BROOMFIELD (R Mich.) -- 1/30/58 -- House Government Operations.

INDIANS, D.C., TERRITORIES

SENATE

S 3138 -- Authorize preparation of a roll of persons of Indian blood whose ancestors were members of the Otoe and Missouri Tribe of Indians and provide for per capita distribution of funds arising from a judgment in favor of such Indians. KERR (D Okla.) -- 1/27/58 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3141 -- Authorize acquisition by Administrator of General Services of certain land and improvements thereon located within area of New York Avenue and F Street and 17th and 18th Streets N.W., in District of Columbia. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) -- 1/27/58 -- Senate District of Columbia.

S 3203 -- Amend act of August 15, 1953, chapter 509, 67 Stat. 592 (P.L. 284, 83d Cong., 1st sess.), to revert title to minerals in Indian tribes, to require that oil and gas and other mineral leases of lands in Riverton reclamation project within Wind River Indian Reservation be issued on basis of competitive bidding only. BARRETT (R Wyo.) -- 1/31/58 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3204 -- Amend sections 2 and 3 of act of May 19, 1957 (ch. 80, 61 Stat. 102), as amended, re trust funds of Shoshone and Arapahoe Tribes. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) -- Barrett (R Wyo.) -- 1/31/58 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.

HOUSE

HR 10329 -- Make unlawful the sale of merchandise on Sunday, to regulate same. O'HARA (R Minn.) -- 1/28/58 -- House District of Columbia.

HR 10347 -- Amend section 73 (q) of Hawaiian Organic Act; approve and ratify Joint Resolution 32, Session Laws of Hawaii, 1957, authorizing issuance of \$14 million in aviation revenue bonds; authorize certain land exchanges at Honolulu, Oahu, T.H., for development of Honolulu airport complex. BURNS (D Hawaii) -- 1/29/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 10363 -- Amend sections 2 and 3 of act of May 19, 1947 (ch. 80, 61 Stat. 102), as amended, re trust funds of Shoshone and Arapahoe Tribes. THOMSON (R Wyo.) -- 1/29/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 10375 -- Amend act terminating Federal supervision over Klamath Indian Tribe by providing alternative for private or Federal acquisition of part of tribal forest that must be sold. ASPINALL (D Colo.) (by request) -- 1/30/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 10412 -- Cancel reimbursable charges against Mission Indian lands in California. UTT (R Calif.) -- 1/30/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.

H Res 455 -- Re protection of Alaska-spawned salmon. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 1/27/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.

JUDICIAL PROCEDURES

SENATE

S 3152 -- Amend section 331 of title 28 of U.S.C., as amended, re rules of practice and procedure prescribed by Supreme Court. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 1/27/58 -- Senate Judiciary.

S 3169 -- Amend section 552 of title 28 of U.S.C., as amended, re salaries of U.S. marshals. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 1/28/58 -- Senate Judiciary.

S 3206 -- Make Civil Rights Commission a permanent Agency of Government. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 1/31/58 -- Senate Judiciary.

S 3207 -- Increase personnel of Federal Bureau of Investigation and require special training of such personnel in order to provide for effective investigation of civil rights cases. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 1/31/58 -- Senate Judiciary.

S 3208 -- Secure, protect, and strengthen civil rights accruing to individuals under Constitution and laws of the U.S. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 1/31/58 -- Senate Judiciary.

HOUSE

HR 10296 -- Amend part III of Civil Rights Act of 1957. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 1/27/58 -- House Judiciary.

HR 10308 -- Extend provisions of law re arbitration of contracts to labor contracts and permit enforcement of such contracts in State courts. TELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/28/58 -- House Judiciary.

HR 10353 -- Amend section 1461 of title 18 of U.S.C. re mailing of obscene matter. POFF (R Va.) -- 1/29/58 -- House Judiciary.

H J Res 515 -- Declare policy of U.S. re payment of bribes and kickbacks. PORTER (D Ore.) -- 1/27/58 -- House Judiciary.

LANDS, PUBLIC WORKS, RESOURCES

SENATE

S 3139 -- Repeal act of July 2, 1956, concerning conveyance of certain property of U.S. to Village of Carey, Ohio. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) (by request) -- 1/27/58 -- Senate Government Operations.

S 3144 -- Authorize certain improvement of Minnesota River at Mankato and North Mankato, Minn., for flood-control purposes. THYE (R Minn.) -- 1/27/58 -- Senate Public Works.

S 3150 -- Amend section 111 of Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956, re availability of Federal funds for reimbursement to States for cost of relocation of utility facilities necessitated by construction of Federal-aid highway projects. CASE (R S.D.) -- 1/27/58 -- Senate Public Works.

S 3151 -- Revise Federal-aid highway laws of U.S. CASE (R S.D.) -- 1/27/58 -- Senate Public Works.

S 3165 -- Amend Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended. PASTORE (D R.I.) -- 1/28/58 -- Joint Atomic Energy.

S 3177 -- Authorize modification of Crisfield Harbor, Md., project in interest of navigation. BEALL (R Md.) -- 1/28/58 -- Senate Public Works.

S 3185 -- Promote conservation of migratory fish and game by requiring certain approval by Secretary of Interior of license issued under Federal Power Act. NEUBERGER (D Ore.) -- 1/29/58 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 3186 -- Extend for 1 year certain programs established under Domestic Tungsten, Asbestos, Fluorspar, and Columbium-Tantalum Production and Purchase Act of 1956. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 1/29/58 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3189 -- Modify general comprehensive plan for flood control and other purposes in Missouri River Basin in order to provide for certain payments to cities of Mandan and Bismarck, N.D. LANGER (R N.D.) -- 1/30/58 -- Senate Public Works.

S 3199 -- Amend section 2324 of Revised Statutes, as amended, to change period for doing annual assessment work on unpatented mineral claims so that it will run from Aug. 15 of one year to Aug. 15 of the succeeding year, and make such change effective re assessment work year commencing in 1959. CHURCH (D Idaho) -- 1/31/58 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.

HOUSE

HR 10266 -- Extend for 1 year certain programs established under Domestic Tungsten, Asbestos, Fluorspar, and Columbium-Tantalum Production and Purchase Act of 1956. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 1/27/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 10267 -- Amend Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 to authorize appropriations for forest highways for fiscal years ending June 30, 1960, and June 30, 1961. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 1/27/58 -- House Public Works.

HR 10271 -- Amend Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, to provide for outer-space development through peaceful application of atomic energy. DURHAM (D N.C.) -- 1/27/58 -- Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

HR 10275 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to establish a fishery extension service in Fish and Wildlife Service of Department of Interior. HALE (R Maine) -- 1/27/58 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 10283 -- Similar to HR 10267. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 1/27/58.

HR 10284 -- Authorize granting of mineral rights to certain homestead patentees who were wrongfully deprived of such rights. MONTOYA (D N.M.) -- 1/27/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 10285 -- Similar to HR 10267. PFOST (D Idaho) -- 1/27/58.

HR 10286 -- Similar to HR 10267. PORTER (D Ore.) -- 1/27/58.

HR 10289 -- Amend section 13 of Federal Highway Act, approved Nov. 9, 1921 (42 Stat. 212). THOMSON (R Wyo.) -- 1/27/58 -- House Public Works.

HR 10295 -- Similar to HR 10266. GRAY (D Ill.) -- 1/27/58.

HR 10321 -- Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to exchange lands comprising a portion of Estes Park administrative site, Roosevelt National Forest, Colo. HILL (R Colo.) -- 1/28/58 -- House Agriculture.

HR 10328 -- Enable States of Washington and Oregon to open new interstate bridge over Columbia River between Vancouver, Wash., and Portland Ore., constituting a portion of National System of Interstate and Defense Highways, as a toll-free bridge. MACK (R Wash.) -- 1/28/58 -- House Public Works.

HR 10330 -- Encourage and stimulate production and conservation of coal in U.S. through research and development by creating a Coal Research and Development Commission. PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 1/28/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 10332 -- Amend section 13 of Federal Highway Act to permit Secretary of Commerce to reimburse States for U.S. pro rata share of value of materials stockpiled in vicinity of Federal-aid highway projects for use in construction or reconstruction work involved in such projects. SCHWENGEL (R Iowa) -- 1/28/58 -- House Public Works.

HR 10348 -- Amend Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended. DURHAM (D N.C.) (by request) -- 1/29/58 -- Joint Atomic Energy.

HR 10349 -- Authorize acquisition by exchange of certain properties within Death Valley National Monument, Calif. ENGLE (D Calif.) -- 1/29/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 10350 -- Provide for conveyance of a portion of former naval industrial facilities at Centerline, Mich., to State of Michigan. GRIFFITHS (D Mich.) -- 1/29/58 -- House Government Operations.

HR 10352 -- Similar to HR 10271. HOLFIELD (D Calif.) -- 1/29/58.

HR 10372 -- Similar to HR 10332. CUNNINGHAM (R Iowa) -- 1/30/58.

HR 10374 -- Similar to HR 10267. ANDERSON (D Mont.) -- 1/30/58.

HR 10405 -- Provide for conveyance of a portion of former naval industrial facilities at Center Line, Mich., to State of Michigan. BROOMFIELD (R Mich.) -- 1/30/58 -- House Government Operations.

HR 10407 -- Similar to HR 10332. COAD (D Iowa) -- 1/30/58.

HR 10410 -- Establish a Public Lands Management Study Commission, establish a policy of multiple use of public lands. TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) -- 1/30/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.

H J Res 519 -- Authorize Secretary of Army to make survey of a water route from Albany, N.Y., into Lake Champlain, N.Y., and Vt., with ultimate connection with St. Lawrence River. DORN (R N.Y.) -- 1/30/58 -- House Public Works.

H J Res 521 -- Provide construction by Department of Interior of a full-scale demonstration plant for production, from sea or other saline waters, of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses. HOLFIELD (D Calif.) -- 1/30/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.

POST OFFICE & CIVIL SERVICE

SENATE

S 3128 -- Amend section 802 (b) of Classification Act of 1949, as amended. CHAVEZ (D N.M.) -- 1/27/58 -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service.

Bills - 5

S 3166 -- Provide for exclusion from mails of mail violating certain State laws dealing with improper solicitations of contributions by charitable organizations and forbid payment of money orders therefor. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Ives (R N.Y.) -- 1/28/58
-- Senate Post Office and Civil Service.

HOUSE

HR 10276 -- Increase rates of basic compensation of postal and other Federal employees. HILLINGS (R Calif.) -- 1/27/58 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 10320 -- Provide for additional charges to reflect certain costs in acceptance of business reply cards, letters in business reply envelopes, and other matter under business reply labels for transmission in mails without prepayment of postage. HEMPHILL (D S.C.) -- 1/28/58 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 10384 -- Increase rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in field service of Post Office Department. HEMPHILL (D S.C.) -- 1/30/58 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 10408 -- Include as creditable service for purposes of retirement under section 6 (c) of Civil Service Retirement Act certain service of individuals transferred under Executive Order 9067 of Feb. 20, 1942. MORANO (R Conn.) -- 1/30/58 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS & COMMERCE

SENATE

S 3149 -- Increase lending authority of Export-Import Bank of Washington. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.), Capehart (R Ind.) -- 1/27/58 -- Senate Banking and Currency.
S 3191 -- Create a Small Business Capital Bank System to make available to small business a source of equity and long-term loan capital where such capital is not available on reasonable terms from existing private sources. JOHNSON (D Texas) -- 1/30/58 -- Senate Banking and Currency.
S 3200 -- Repeal act requiring inspection and certification of certain vessels carrying passengers. PAYNE (R Maine), Smith (R Maine), (by request) -- 1/31/58 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
S 3201 -- Prohibit authorization of toll telecasts to private homes. THYE (R Minn.) -- 1/31/58 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HOUSE

HR 10268 -- Prohibit charging a fee to view telecasts in private homes. BURDICK (R N.D.) -- 1/27/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 10288 -- Similar to HR 10268. SPRINGER (R Ill.) -- 1/27/58.
HR 10304 -- Reaffirm public policy and purposes of Congress in enacting Robinson-Patman Anti-practice Discrimination Act entitled "An act to amend section 2 of act entitled 'An act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes,' approved Oct. 15, 1914, as amended (15 U.S.C. 13), and for other purposes." ROGERS (D Colo.) -- 1/28/58 -- House Judiciary.
HR 10305 -- Similar to HR 10304. OSMERS (R N.J.) -- 1/28/58.
HR 10319 -- Amend act of May 10, 1956, re inspection and certification of certain passenger-carrying vessels, to limit application of such act to vessels carrying more than eight passengers. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 1/28/58 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
HR 10335 -- Provide for small-business disaster loans in areas affected by excessive rainfall. THOMPSON (D La.) -- 1/28/58 -- House Banking and Currency.
HR 10345 -- Create a Small Business Capital Bank System to make available to small business a source of equity and long-term loan capital where such capital is not available on reasonable terms from existing private sources. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 1/29/58 -- House Banking and Currency.
HR 10346 -- Amend section 716 of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended (P.L. 848, 84th Cong.), to provide indemnity protection re nuclear-powered merchant ship. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 1/29/58 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
HR 10355 -- Similar to HR 10268. ROGERS (R Mass.) -- 1/29/58.
HR 10378 -- Limit applicability of antitrust laws to exempt certain aspects of designated professional team sports. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/30/58 -- House Judiciary.
HR 10379 -- Amend Bankruptcy Act to provide that no security in form of a bond or otherwise be required of deposits to extent that they are insured by Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. CURTIS (R Mass.) -- 1/30/58 -- House Judiciary.
HR 10386 -- Similar to HR 10268. HEMPHILL (D S.C.) -- 1/30/58.
HR 10392 -- Amend Communications Act of 1934, re broadcasting of subscription television programs. MACK (D Ill.) -- 1/30/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 10399 -- Amend Communications Act of 1934, to prohibit granting of authority to broadcast subscription television programs. RADWAN (R N.Y.) -- 1/30/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 10400 -- Similar to HR 10345. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 1/30/58.
HR 10401 -- Similar to HR 10345. SANTANGELO (D N.Y.) -- 1/30/58.

TAXES & TARIFFS

SENATE

S 3135 -- Exempt a portion of wages payable to any person from levy for satisfaction of delinquent taxes owed to U.S. by such person. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 1/27/58 -- Senate Finance.
S 3155 -- Permit certain educational organizations to import free of duty scientific and laboratory apparatus for educational or scientific purposes. FLANDERS (R Vt.) -- 1/27/58 -- Senate Finance.
S 3158 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a teacher to deduct from gross income up to \$800 a year of expenses incurred by him to further his education. STENNIS (D Miss.) -- 1/27/58 -- Senate Finance.
S 3162 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction for amounts paid by a taxpayer in obtaining a college education or in providing a college education for his spouse or dependents. SMATHERS (D Fla.) -- 1/27/58 -- Senate Finance.
S 3194 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to establish an initial program of tax adjustment for small and independent business and for persons engaged in small and independent business. SPARKMAN (D Ala.), Thye (R Minn.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Morse (D Ore.), Bible (D Nev.), Proxmire, (D Wis.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Javits (R N.Y.), Hoblitzell (R W.Va.) -- 1/30/58 -- Senate Finance.
S 3198 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re non-recognition of gain from condemnation of real property by U.S. to extent that proceeds are used to purchase property for investment. SPARKMAN (D Ala.), Hill (D Ala.) -- 1/31/58 -- Senate Finance.

HOUSE

HR 10277 -- Reduce from 15 to 13 inches the minimum width of paper in rolls which may be imported into U.S. free of duty as standard newsprint paper. IKARD (D Texas) -- 1/27/58 -- House Ways and Means.
HR 10280 -- Extend to fishermen same treatment accorded farmers in relation to estimated income tax. KING (D Calif.) -- 1/27/58 -- House Ways and Means.
HR 10300 -- Similar to HR 10277. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 1/28/58.
HR 10307 -- Similar to HR 10277. BROWN (R Ohio) -- 1/28/58.
HR 10311 -- Amend section 512 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954. BAKER (R Tenn.) -- 1/28/58 -- House Ways and Means.
HR 10354 -- Provide a credit against Federal income tax for additional state and local taxes imposed for school purposes. POFF (R Va.) -- 1/29/58 -- House Ways and Means.
HR 10364 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that an individual may deduct amounts paid for his higher education or for higher education of any of his dependents. WESTLAND (R Wash.) -- 1/29/58 -- House Ways and Means.
HR 10368 -- Extend authority of President to enter into trade agreements under section 350 of Tariff Act of 1930, as amended. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 1/30/58 -- House Ways and Means.
HR 10369 -- Similar to HR 10368. KEAN (R N.J.) -- 1/30/58.
HR 10370 -- Similar to HR 10368. FREILINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) -- 1/30/58.
HR 10371 -- Similar to HR 10368. CHAMBERLAIN (R Mich.) -- 1/30/58.
HR 10373 -- Extend time for filing certain claims for refund of income tax which are based on sick pay exclusion of section 22 (b) (5) of Internal Revenue Code of 1939. CUNNINGHAM (R Iowa) -- 1/30/58 -- House Ways and Means.
HR 10388 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to reduce rates of percentage depletion for oil and gas wells. HESELTON (R Mass.) -- 1/30/58 -- House Ways and Means.
HR 10389 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to assist small and independent business. HOLTZMAN (D N.Y.) -- 1/30/58 -- House Ways and Means.
HR 10394 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to eliminate provisions which presently restrict deduction for medical expenses to those exceeding 3 percent of taxpayer's adjusted gross income. MATTHEWS (D Fla.) -- 1/30/58 -- House Ways and Means.
HR 10395 -- Increase from \$600 to \$700 the personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including exemption for a spouse, the exemption for a dependent, and the additional exemptions for old age and blindness). MATTHEWS (D Fla.) -- 1/30/58 -- House Ways and Means.

USE OF PROXIES IN COMMITTEES UNDER FIRE

A revolt by two junior Republicans on the House Public Works Committee against the use of proxies in their committee may turn into a broader attack on this practice.

Instigators of the move are Reps. Fred Schwengel (R Iowa) and William S. Broomfield (R Mich.). A current study prepared for them by the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress reports that 13 of the 19 House committees permit proxy voting of some type.

Seven committees have rules that allow use of proxies and six others permit it by custom. The only committees barring use of proxies are Agriculture, Banking and Currency, House Administration, Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Rules and Veterans Affairs.

Status of Proxies

The rules of the House of Representatives do not permit proxy voting. Members who are not present may announce their stands or "pair" with other absent Members. But these actions do not affect the outcome of the vote.

Another section of the House Manual states that the rules of the House shall be the rules of its committees. From this, it has sometimes been argued that use of proxies in committees is illegal.

On the two occasions when the question was raised, however, the Speaker stated an "opinion" that the use of proxies is at the discretion of each committee.

On Feb. 16, 1929, Speaker Nicholas Longworth (R Ohio) said that a proxy may be voted "only by unanimous consent of the committee itself.... A proxy on one particular vote must have the unanimous consent of the committee."

On Jan. 26, 1946, Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) was asked to rule on proxy voting. He said, "That is a matter for the committee to determine. The Chair may make this statement: He served on one committee for 24 years (Interstate and Foreign Commerce), and never was a proxy voted on that committee, because the present occupant of the chair always voted against it."

Pro and Con

Defenders of proxy voting argue that:

Overlapping official duties make it impossible for Members to attend all meetings of the committees to which they are assigned.

Proxies permit them to vote their convictions when circumstances prevent them from attending committee meetings.

Opponents of proxy voting argue that:

Proxy voting actually encourages absenteeism by permitting a Member to disguise his absence from important sessions of committees.

Proxy voting encourages irresponsibility; absent Members may not be acquainted with the arguments or even the substance of proposals on which their proxies are cast.

The current controversy over the use of proxy votes stems from a bitter fight within the Public Works Committee. On July 18, 1957, the committee ordered four major

bills reported in a single, stormy 90-minute session. Committee Republicans charged the bills -- HR 8643, on Niagara Power; HR 4266, on TVA financing; S 2661, on the Lease-Purchase program; and S 497, the rivers and harbors authorization -- were passed by "steamroller" and "Tammany Hall" tactics, including the use of proxy votes by Chairman Charles A. Buckley, (D N.Y.).

Broomfield told CQ, "Proxies were used generally to sustain all the objectionable projects in the omnibus public works bill we tried to eliminate by amendment." He termed the procedure "a disgrace to the orderly legislative processes...."

Buckley told CQ the use of proxies had been approved by the Public Works Committee Jan. 23, 1957, "in accordance with the rules of the House. The committee itself must decide these matters." The rule, as adopted, permits the committee to outlaw proxy voting at any meeting where it so decides. A general ban against proxies, Buckley said, was rejected by the committee when it held its organization meeting in 1957.

Schwengel and Broomfield, in substance, confirmed Buckley's statement of past committee action. But they said GOP Members of the committee have decided to refrain from using proxies themselves, as a means of protesting the practice.

Both Broomfield and Schwengel told CQ their campaign was not a partisan matter, but "a question of proper legislative procedure." Broomfield said, "I would oppose proxies just as strongly if the Republicans were in the majority. I just cannot condone a system that encourages an elected Representative of the people to give away his vote to another man."

Outlook

Schwengel told CQ he had been promised another hearing on the proxy issue by Rep. George H. Fallon (D Md.), second-ranking Democrat on the Public Works Committee, when the committee goes into executive session on the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1958. Fallon told CQ, "A Member has a right to bring up anything in executive session. If the proxy issue is brought up, it will be discussed."

Schwengel said, "Our first move is to get our own committee rules amended. However, if we are unsuccessful there, we have other plans.

"The first time a bill is reported from our committee on the margin of proxy votes, we will appear before the Rules Committee and seek a ruling on the legality of the procedure. If we are unable to obtain a decision from the Rules Committee, we will raise the same question when the bill reaches the floor."

Both Schwengel and Broomfield expressed confidence they could outlaw proxy voting if they could bring the question to a vote on the floor of the House.

Broomfield said proxies are approved in many committees, "because the Members don't have a free hand. I don't say this of the Public Works Committee, but there are committees where, if you go against what the chairman wants, you don't get much consideration when the junkets come around."

Committee Roundup

HELLS CANYON DAM

COMMITTEE -- House Interior and Insular Affairs, Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee.

ACTION -- Feb. 1, by a 16-8 vote, approved a motion to postpone until June 2 further consideration of the Senate-passed Hells Canyon bill (S 555). The bill would authorize Federal construction and maintenance of the Hells Canyon dam on the Snake River between Idaho and Oregon. GOP Rep. J. Edgar Chenoweth (Colo.), who in 1957 opposed an identical House measure, voted with Democratic proponents of the bill for the postponement. (1957 Almanac, p. 620)

TRINITY RIVER DEVELOPMENT

COMMITTEE -- House Interior and Insular Affairs, Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee.

RECESSED HEARINGS -- On a bill (HR 6997) authorizing the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. to buy the falling water, build the power transmission facilities and market the power from the Trinity River dam of California's Central Valley Irrigation Project. (Weekly Report, p. 122)

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 3 -- Interior Secretary Fred A. Seaton supported Federal partnership with PG&E. He said under Federal development Trinity power would cost more than the current selling price of Central Valley power and thus would put a drag on the project's reclamation features. Seaton estimated the partnership would reduce Federal expenditures for the power facilities by \$60 million. Joint development, Seaton said, would produce \$175.5 million more revenue from the project over a 50-year period than would all-Federal development.

Jan. 4 -- Samuel B. Morris, consulting engineer to the California Municipal Utilities Assn., said the estimate presented by Seaton failed to use increased rates of PG&E that became effective in November, 1957. Application of the new rate schedule to Seaton's estimates, Morris said, indicated the Government's preference customers would pay \$187 million more for power over 50 years if PG&E built the power plants. Morris said his own estimates indicated that savings to preference customers in 50 years would amount to \$245 million under all-Federal development.

Jan. 5 -- Morris said the Bureau of Reclamation had used two different estimates of potential power production at Trinity plants in appraising the partnership proposal and computing the cost of Federal development. He said the basis used to determine the cost of Federal Trinity power would also reduce the amount PG&E would pay for falling water under joint development. Payment on that basis, Morris said, would fall \$788,000 a year short of amortizing the project's power allocation at a 3 percent interest rate.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- Jan. 30 -- Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.) said he would support the Administration in its partnership proposal. (Weekly Report, p. 122)

Feb. 3 -- President Eisenhower asked Congress for \$10 million in fiscal 1958 supplemental appropriations to continue Federal work on the project.

LENDING AUTHORITY INCREASE

COMMITTEE -- Senate Banking and Currency.

ACTION -- Feb. 4 reported a bill (S 3149 -- S Rept 1270) to increase the lending authority of the Export-Import Bank from \$5 to \$7 billion. The Committee voted to report the bill after hearing testimony by Samuel C. Waugh, Export-Import Bank president, urging greater lending authority to assist less developed nations in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Waugh Feb. 3 told the Committee the Bank would have to cut its lending drastically within a few months if it were not given power to borrow additional funds from the U.S. Treasury.

Congress in 1957 extended the Bank's lending authority until June 30, 1963. In his Jan. 13 budget message President Eisenhower requested the \$2 billion lending authority increase. (1957 Almanac, p. 619; Weekly Report, p. 53)

LABOR INVESTIGATION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Fields.

CONCLUDED HEARINGS -- On activities of the International Union of Operating Engineers (AFL-CIO). (Weekly Report, p. 128)

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 31 -- Staff Investigator Pierre Salinger introduced a memorandum, prepared largely from newspaper articles, showing that two gangland-style killings in the 1930s paved the way to power for William E. Maloney, international union president.

Chief Counsel Robert F. Kennedy said the international union had 283,434 members, but only 131,108 of them were classed as voting members.

Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.) said Congress should enact legislation "to deal with this deplorable and unwholesome situation."

Feb. 1 -- Kennedy said the Committee had "a good deal more information" on the union's affairs that should interest the Justice Department, income tax investigators and the AFL-CIO.

SPORTS ANTITRUST LAWS

COMMITTEE -- House Judiciary, Antitrust Subcommittee.

ACTION -- Jan. 30 approved a bill (HR 10378) to apply the antitrust laws to the commercial aspects of baseball, football, basketball and hockey. The bill specified that contracts and agreements "reasonably necessary" to equalize playing strengths, provide for operation in specified geographical areas or preserve public confidence in the honesty of sports contests should not constitute a violation of the antitrust laws. Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) said the measure would permit teams "to continue to maintain reasonable reserve clauses, player drafts and farm systems," and leave sports commissioners free to take action when needed to insure honest contests. Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.), a subcommittee member, said he would attempt to have the "reasonably necessary" phrase deleted by the full Committee, since its retention would lead to decisions depending "entirely on the caprice or personal views of the particular judge."

ECONOMIC REPORT

COMMITTEE -- Joint Economic.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On the Economic Report of the President. (Weekly Report, p. 101, 127)

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 30 -- AFL-CIO representative Peter Henle said the economic report was "practically blind" to unemployment. He urged tax cuts for low-and middle-income families.

Roy Battles, National Grange legislative representative, said the report had falsely pictured agriculture as basically strong and farm income as "not very low."

Angus McDonald, National Farmers Union legislative coordinator, said the Administration's program of flexible farm price supports had not worked to decrease production as intended. He urged adoption of a system of price supports related to the price of commodities purchased by farmers.

The National Assn. of Manufacturers criticized the Administration for not proposing curbs on labor to control "monopolistic" practices in wage-setting.

Feb. 3 -- Budget Director Percival F. Brundage said the current downturn in economic activity would end by July. He estimated revenue from individual income taxes would reach \$37.2 billion in fiscal 1958, \$1.6 billion more than in fiscal 1957.

Feb. 4 -- Herbert Stein, research director of the Committee for Economic Development, said "the economic report should have laid the groundwork" for consideration of an emergency tax cut.

Emerson P. Schmidt, economic research director of the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., said the President's request for "statesman-like" behavior by business and labor in setting prices and wages was "a negation of the free market philosophy." It is the "function of business men to maximize profits," he said.

Feb. 5 -- Assistant Secretary of Defense W.J. McNeil said increased defense spending would have an early effect on the economy. He said the President might request a second supplemental defense appropriation in fiscal 1958 or "a change in the 1959 budget."

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

The following committee assignments have been announced (Weekly Report, p. 120):

Sen. John A. Carroll (D Colo.) -- to Judiciary from Public Works.

Sen. John Hoblitzell Jr. (R W.Va.) -- to District of Columbia and Post Office and Civil Service.

Sen. Ralph Yarborough (D Texas) -- to Labor and Public Welfare.

Rep. Frank J. Becker (R N.Y.) -- to Armed Services from Public Works.

Rep. Howard W. Robison (R N.Y.) -- to Public Works.

Rep. Laurence Curtis (R Mass.) -- to Foreign Affairs from Judiciary.

Rep. Erwin Mitchell (D Ga.) -- to District of Columbia and Veterans' Affairs.

Rep. Vincent J. Delaney (D N.J.) -- to Merchant Marine and Fisheries and Post Office and Civil Service. Delaney formerly was a GOP member of the Merchant Marine Committee, but resigned Jan. 20 following a party switch.

Rep. John H. Dent (D Pa.) -- to Education and Labor.

Rep. Hale Boggs (D La.) -- to Joint Economic.

Rep. Noble J. Gregory (D Ky.) -- to Joint Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures.

AUTO PRICE POLICIES

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary, Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On administered prices in the automobile industry. (Weekly Report, p. 127)

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 31 -- General Motors Corp. President Harlow H. Curtice said a decline in confidence, rather than a lack of purchasing power, was responsible for the current economic decline. He proposed an across-the-board tax cut as a remedy, said "tax relief" would spur consumers into buying and businessmen into making expenditures for plant expansion and modernization. Curtice termed "ruinous to the free enterprise system" a proposal by Walter P. Reuther, United Auto Workers president, to set up a Government agency before which big companies would have to defend price increases before putting them into effect.

Feb. 4 -- Ford Motor Co. Vice President Theodore O. Yntema said adoption of Reuther's wage and profit-sharing proposals would "increase costs drastically in our industry and also across the country," and cause a "massive cost-inflation" in the economy. Yntema said Reuther's figures on worker productivity were "misleading," since year-to-year changes in the product made it impossible to measure accurately increases in productivity.

Feb. 5 -- Yntema suggested a moratorium on collection of income taxes as one means of warding off depression.

Feb. 6 -- President L.L. Colbert of the Chrysler Corp. said his company reduced car prices and introduced a smaller model in 1953, but this did "absolutely nothing" to increase sales. Despite every argument for a smaller car, Colbert said, General Motors and Ford "went the other way and we lost out."

TAX REVISION

COMMITTEE -- House Ways and Means.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On general tax revision. (Weekly Report, p. 127)

Feb. 3 -- Frazer B. Wilde, president of the Connecticut General Life Insurance Co., urged Congress not to give "serious consideration to tax reductions." He said, however, there should be revisions in the tax structure.

Feb. 4 -- Wallace M. Jensen, taxation committee chairman of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, urged Congress to amend tax laws to make clear that the current tax laws did not authorize the inclusion of reimbursed expenses as gross income except where they represented indirect tax.

Solomon Barkin, representing the Textile Workers Union of America (AFL-CIO), urged changes in existing law that permitted the carryover of net operating loss by successor corporations in cases of business reorganization or liquidation. He said the provision particularly had been "abused" in the textile industry.

Feb. 5 -- Rep. John D. Dingell (D Mich.) urged Congress to raise individual tax exemptions to \$700 or \$800. He urged "more stringent provisions affecting capital gains" and expense accounts.

Feb. 6 -- Rep. Victor L. Anfuso (D N.Y.), in a prepared statement, urged Congress to remove "economic barriers" to higher education by approving legislation to provide parents a tax deduction for college expenses up to \$1,000 for their children. He also urged that individual income tax exemptions be raised from \$600 to \$800 yearly, and that interest on U.S. savings bonds not be taxed.

AGENCY PROBE

C_{OMMITTEE} -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Special Legislative Oversight Subcommittee.

C_{ONTINUED HEARINGS} -- On whether Government regulatory agencies have followed the intent of Congress. (Weekly Report, p. 128)

T_{ESTIMONY} -- Jan. 30 -- Chairman Edward N. Gadsby of the Securities and Exchange Commission said his agency made all its decisions "independently" of the Executive Branch.

Feb. 3 -- Chairman John C. Doerfer of the Federal Communications Commission said he had accepted money for speeches before the communication industry groups. He said: "I don't think that the Congress...intended that people should go out and make speeches and collect, and then turn it back to the Government.... If I did wrong -- and I deny it...then I have been mousetrapped." Comptroller General Joseph Campbell said it was illegal for Government officials to accept Federal per diem payments simultaneously with compensation from private industry.

Feb. 4 -- Doerfer said he had not listed on a Subcommittee questionnaire all the gifts he had received from the communications industry because it would "take two years" to do so. He said he considered \$575 he received from a broadcasters meeting in Spokane, Wash., as an honorarium.

Feb. 5 -- When Subcommittee Counsel Bernard Schwartz questioned Doerfer about his credibility as a witness, Chairman Oren Harris (D Ark.) of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee said "we're not here to determine the credibility of the witness." This touched off a dispute among Subcommittee members about Schwartz's line of questioning. Doerfer promised within 30 days to detail all of his trips and their financing since he was appointed to the Commission in 1953.

R_{ELATED DEVELOPMENTS} -- Jan. 31 -- Subcommittee Chairman Morgan Moulder (D Mo.) said there were no charges against FCC Commissioners Frederick W. Ford and T.A.M. Craven. Ford was appointed in 1957 and Craven in 1956. The Subcommittee delivered a list of allegations about Chairman Doerfer and Commissioners Rosel H. Hyde, Robert T. Bartley (nephew of House Speaker Sam Rayburn), Robert E. Lee and Richard A. Mack.

Norman Gelman, American Political Science Assn. fellow assigned (non-salaried) to the Moulder Subcommittee staff, resigned from the Subcommittee. Reps. John Bell Williams (D Miss.) and John James Flynt Jr. (D Ga.) had raised a "conflict-of-interest" question regarding Gelman since he is a reporter on leave from the St. Petersburg (Fla.) Times, whose publisher is a TV license applicant.

Feb. 4 -- The American Civil Liberties Union in a telegram urged the Subcommittee to allow accused Commissioners to cross-examine witnesses.

PAY TV

C_{OMMITTEE} -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

A_{CTION} -- Feb. 6 adopted a resolution asking the Federal Communications Commission to delay its proposed trial of subscription television. Chairman Oren Harris (D Ark.) said there was overwhelming support for the resolution, which was adopted by voice vote. Other Committee members indicated that the vote was 17-7 for the resolution. (Weekly Report, p. 83)

FARM SURPLUS DISPOSAL

C_{OMMITTEE} -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry. H_{ELD HEARING} -- On proposed extension of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (PL 480, 83rd Congress).

B_{ACKGROUND} -- Congress in 1957 extended PL 480, under which farm surpluses are sold abroad for foreign currencies, until June 30, 1958. It also increased the foreign currency sales authorization to \$4 billion. President Eisenhower in his Jan. 13 budget message asked Congress to extend the program for another year and to increase the authorization by an additional \$1.5 billion. (1957 Almanac, p. 641; Weekly Report, p. 51)

T_{ESTIMONY} -- Feb. 5 -- Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Don Paarlberg and Assistant Secretary of State Thomas C. Mann recommended a one-year extension of the program. Mann said some additional foreign aid might be necessary if farm surpluses were not available.

G_{eorge J. Dietz} of the American Farm Bureau Federation called for a two-year extension with an additional authorization of \$1.25 billion for the first year and \$750 million for the second.

R_{euben L. Johnson} of the National Farmers Union urged a five-year extension of the foreign currency sales program with an annual authorization of \$2 billion. He also urged an expansion of foreign relief activities under title II of the Act.

N.J. Post of the National Milk Producers Federation urged a two-year extension and an annual authorization of \$1.5 billion. Insofar as possible, he said, currencies generated under the sales program should be used for research purposes in the country concerned.

R_{ELATED DEVELOPMENT} -- Feb. 5 -- Chairman Allen J. Ellender (D La.) said the Committee hoped to have an omnibus farm bill ready for Senate consideration by March 1.

GOVERNMENT SECRECY

C_{OMMITTEE} -- House Government Operations, Government Information Subcommittee.

B_{EGAN HEARINGS} -- On a bill (HR 2767) to prevent Federal officers and agencies from withholding information and limiting the availability of records. (Weekly Report, p. 131)

T_{ESTIMONY} -- Feb. 6 -- Col. J. Hale Steinman, Federal laws committee chairman of the American Newspaper Publishers Assn., supported the bill. He urged Congress "to preserve for the people their right to know what their public servants are doing." He said Government agencies had "distorted" the intent of a "housekeeping" statute passed in 1789.

J_{ames S. Pope}, representing the Southern Newspaper Publishers Assn. said the bill was an important step in fighting a "growing tendency toward secrecy through mere executive whim."

C_{lark Mollenhoff}, representing Sigma Delta Chi, a professional journalistic fraternity, supported the bill. He said Congress should "stop being a third-rate division of Government and insist on (its) right to write the laws and have them properly administered."

R_{ELATED DEVELOPMENT} -- Feb. 4 -- Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.), author of a similar Senate bill (S 921), in a statement to the Subcommittee said he "wholeheartedly" supported HR 2767.

Committee Briefs

ADMINISTRATION SCHOOL PLANS

Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Marion B. Folsom Feb. 3 said progress in meeting "critical needs in education should not be stifled and thwarted by blind and unreasoned fear of any Federal action in education whatsoever." He testified on Administration proposals for educational aid before a joint meeting of the Special Education and General Education Subcommittees of the House Education and Labor Committee. Folsom said the Administration program did not provide loans for students because "on balance we decided scholarships have higher priority than loans." He said he would not object to inclusion of a loan feature to supplement the scholarship program. (Weekly Report, p. 136)

ATOMIC INFORMATION EXCHANGE

Sen. John O. Pastore (D R.I.), Chairman of the Joint Atomic Energy International Agreements Subcommittee, Jan. 30 said he expected "everything to be worked out satisfactorily" regarding the exchange of atomic weapons information and materials between the United States and her allies. Deputy Under Secretary of State Robert Murphy Jan. 31 said the information exchange was "of major importance to the security of the United States and to the unity and resolution of the free world...." Deputy Secretary of Defense Donald A. Quarles also supported the Administration proposal, as did Atomic Energy Commission Chairman Lewis L. Strauss. (Weekly Report, p. 149)

WHITE NOMINATION

Assistant Attorney General W. Wilson White, who Dec. 5, 1957 received a recess appointment to head the Justice Department's new Civil Rights Division, Feb. 4 upheld the President's legal authority for sending troops into Little Rock, Ark. White told the Senate Judiciary Committee, which is considering his nomination, it was "most unfortunate when a situation arises that compels such action." Committee action on White's nomination was delayed for a week at the request of Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.). (1957 Almanac, p. 727)

SHIP CONSTRUCTION

The House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee held hearings Feb. 4, 5 and 6 on proposals to build three new ships: a steam passenger vessel similar to the United States, for Atlantic service; a passenger ship for operation in the Pacific; and a nuclear superliner. Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks wrote the group that his Department favored construction of the Atlantic liner but thought it should be built under provisions of the Merchant Marine Act. Under the act the Government would subsidize shipbuilding in U.S. yards up to 50 percent of the cost and pay in full for special national defense features. The Government also would insure private loans for the owner's part of the cost. Ship operators testified that it was no longer economically possible to build superliners with only the assistance provided by the Merchant Marine Act.

SUPREME COURT POWERS

The Senate Judiciary Committee Feb. 3 ordered its Internal Security Subcommittee to hold further hearings on a bill (S 2646) to restrict the Supreme Court's authority to declare unconstitutional anti-Communist measures taken by state and Federal governments. Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.), in a memorandum demanding further hearings, told the Committee only the bill's author, Sen. William E. Jenner (R Ind.), and a staff member had testified on the measure. The Subcommittee approved S 2646 Aug. 8, 1957.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT

Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.), Chairman of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures, Feb. 1 reported Government employment had decreased by 76,745 persons over a six-month period ending Dec. 31, 1957. Government employment for December, Byrd said, stood at 2,324,569 persons, a decrease of 5,538 over November figures.

U. S. MILITARY STRENGTH

Gen. Nathan F. Twining, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Feb. 3 told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee the free world was strong enough to "devastate" Communist territory and "win any war forced upon us." Twining, opening witness in the Committee's foreign policy review, said: "Let me say that I believe we have sufficient strength, in being, as we sit here today, to deter the Soviet from attacking us." Sen. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) said the Committee's review of foreign policy was "educational" in purpose. Sen. George D. Aiken (R Vt.) said the review would not "be particularly partisan." The Committee Jan. 28 voted to conduct a comprehensive study of U.S. foreign policy.

BASIC RESEARCH INCREASE

Three atomic scientists Feb. 3 called for large increases in funds for basic research in testimony before the Joint Atomic Energy Research and Development Subcommittee. Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg of the University of California and Dr. Frederick Seitz of the University of Illinois said "our very future depends" on such research and called for an increase of "50 to 100 percent as soon as possible." Dr. I. I. Rabi of Columbia University also urged increased funds but suggested the increase be set by the "number of capable people available" and "the extent to which money can be spent wisely."

SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

House Democratic Leader John W. McCormack (D Mass.) at a Feb. 3 hearing of the House Government Operations Military Operations Subcommittee, suggested the armed services might create a special corps of officers who wanted to make science and research their career. Brig. Gen. Alfred D. Starbird, director of military applications at the Atomic Energy Commission, said there already was a policy to select officers for special schooling and then assign them to projects related to their specialty. Starbird called for coordination of plans between the AEC and the Defense Department.

Floor Action

SUPPLEMENTAL DEFENSE FUNDS

The House Feb. 6 agreed to Senate amendments by voice vote and sent to the President a fiscal 1958 supplemental defense appropriation bill (HR 10146). It provided \$1,260,000,000 in new funds, as the President requested, and approved transfer of \$150 million of previously appropriated funds for the accelerated missile-defense program. The bill, originally passed by the House Jan. 23, was passed in the Senate Feb. 3, with committee amendments, by a 78-0 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 182)

BACKGROUND -- HR 10146 was reported Jan. 31 by the Senate Appropriations Committee (S Rept 1238). The only change was deletion of the House bill's specific reference to the Advanced Research Projects Agency, for which fund transference and employees had been authorized. The Committee said this was done "to avoid confusion" relative to the agency's establishment. (For similar action on the authorization bill, see p. 179)

PROVISIONS -- Weekly Report, p. 123.

SENATE DEBATE -- Feb. 3 -- Carl Hayden (D Ariz.) -- Reference to the space agency was deleted because "insufficient study had been given to exactly what the agency would be."

HOUSE DEBATE -- Feb. 6 -- George H. Mahon (D Texas) -- Criticized the "considerable confusion" on a space program and hoped "we will not attempt to so divorce space projects from our necessary military efforts that we will lag behind as we did in the space satellite program."

WOOL IMPORT DUTY

The House Feb. 4 passed, by a roll-call vote of 250-129, and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 2151) suspending for three years the import duties on certain coarse wools and hair imported for certain uses, chiefly by carpet manufacturers. (For voting, see chart p. 180)

BACKGROUND -- HR 2151, introduced by Rep. Burr P. Harrison (D Va.), was reported (H Rept 953) by the House Ways and Means Committee July 31, 1957. A similar bill failed to pass the House in 1956 when it was brought up under suspension of the rules, which requires a two-thirds margin for passage. The 1956 vote was 216-123. (1956 Almanac, p. 495)

DEBATE -- Feb. 4 -- Henry Aldous Dixon (R Utah) -- "The bill is...vigorously opposed by state and national woolgrowers' organizations.... HR 2151 would fly in the face of Congressional policy of encouraging expansion in the domestic wool industry by allowing competitive foreign wools to enter the country duty-free.... It will be costly to the taxpayers. First, it will reduce tariff revenue from the wool duty. Second, by driving down the price of domestic coarse wool, it will increase the amount of the incentive payments paid by the Government."

Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.) -- "There is urgent need for this legislation. It is designed to provide our domestic carpet industry with sources of raw supplies so that it may compete on an equal basis with the increasing imports of foreign-made carpets."

SENATE SPACE COMMITTEE

The Senate Feb. 6 adopted, by a 78-1 roll-call vote, a resolution (S Res 256 -- S Rept 1274) establishing a 13-member, temporary special committee to review and make recommendations on a space program. Lone dissenter on the vote was Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D La.). (For voting, see chart p. 182)

The resolution was introduced Feb. 5 by Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas) on behalf of the members of the Armed Services Preparedness Subcommittee. It provided for a membership of seven Democrats and six Republicans, to be drawn from six regular committees: Appropriations, Armed Services, Foreign Relations, Government Operations, Interstate and Foreign Commerce and the Joint Atomic Energy Committee. The group was charged with reporting to the Senate, "by bill or otherwise," by June 1, 1958, or the earliest date thereafter, on a comprehensive plan for supervision of U.S. space efforts. A \$50,000 expense fund was provided for the Committee, with a cut-off date of Jan. 31, 1959.

The President's recommendations and all legislation "in the field of astronautics (interplanetary travel) and space exploration" would be referred to the special committee.

In introducing the resolution Johnson said it was "urgent" to settle the "broad policy questions" of whether the military or a separate civilian agency should have "specific responsibility for America's effort in outer space." He said that before adoption of the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 the Senate appointed a special study committee to decide how atomic energy problems should be handled. (1946 Almanac, p. 339, 505)

SENATE COMMITTEE FUNDS

The Senate Feb. 5 adopted by voice votes eight resolutions providing funds for committee investigations. The total authorized was \$1,055,000. On Jan. 29 the Senate provided \$1,753,000 for 15 investigative groups.

An amendment by William F. Knowland (R Calif.) to cut the funds for the Judiciary Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly from \$365,000 to \$250,000 was rejected on a 28-61 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 182) Knowland said his amendment would give the subcommittee more money than it spent in 1957. Subcommittee members said part of the increase was needed to provide Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) with an economist to assist him at hearings. (Weekly Report, p. 175)

Sen. Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.) lost, on a 25-49 roll call, an attempt to limit the Rules and Administration Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections to three staff members instead of six. Chairman Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.) of the Rules Committee said that the possibility of election contests in 1958 primaries meant that the Subcommittee should have an adequate staff familiar with election laws and procedures.

Ten subcommittees of the Judiciary Committee were granted a final total of \$1,124,000, slightly more than was authorized in 1957. (1957 Almanac, p. 773)

INSURANCE COMPANY TAXES

The House Jan. 30 passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 10021) to provide that the temporary 1955 formula for taxing life insurance companies would apply also to taxable years beginning in 1957. The bill provides a lower tax rate than does the existing tax law.

BACKGROUND -- The bill was reported (H Rept 1296) Jan. 23 by the House Ways and Means Committee. (Weekly Report, p. 121)

DEBATE -- Jan. 30 -- Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.) -- "If the 1942 formula should come back into operation for... 1957, the life insurance companies would pay taxes of about \$415 million.... Under the 1955-56 formula, which the Committee proposes to extend to 1957, the companies would pay about \$291 million." Extension of the stop-gap formula was needed because the Treasury had not yet fully developed its proposals for a permanent method of taxing the companies.

SPECIAL DEFENSE CONSTRUCTION

The House and Senate Feb. 6 approved by voice votes the conference report on a bill (HR 9739 -- H Rept 1329) authorizing fiscal 1958 emergency defense expenditures by the Secretary of the Air Force and giving the Secretary of Defense control of the missiles-weapons program, as well as limited authority in the space field. (For action on appropriations, see p. 178.)

BACKGROUND -- HR 9739 was passed by the House Jan. 15 and by voice vote of the Senate Jan. 30, with committee amendments. (Weekly Report, p. 128)

Conferees agreed there was doubt of the Defense Secretary's authority to establish the Advanced Research Projects Agency, as provided for in the House bill, and eliminated the provision with the comment that Congress could create the agency by "appropriate legislation." The compromise version provided a one-year authorization for the Defense Secretary to carry on space projects "to insure that such projects as the Vanguard may continue uninterrupted for the time being." Eliminated was a Senate provision permitting reprogramming of authorizations for Strategic Air Command bases.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the White House, HR 9739:

Authorized a fiscal 1958 appropriation of \$549,670,000 for defense construction by the Air Force.

Authorized the Secretary of Defense or his designee to conduct essential Department projects "in the field of basic and applied research and development" pertaining to "weapons systems and military requirements," after consultation with the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Authorized the Defense Secretary, for a one-year period, to carry out advanced space projects designated by the President.

Set forth specific Air Force construction projects and allotments, subject to review by the Defense Secretary and Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Directed award of construction contracts on a competitive basis unless the national security would be impaired.

Authorized the Secretary to increase by 15 percent any authorized expenditures, provided the total authorized remained unchanged.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Feb. 4 -- President Eisenhower directed Dr. James R. Killian Jr., his scientific adviser, to study and report on the type of administrative structure best suited to the space program. The President Feb. 5 told his press conference Killian would

assemble a group of scientists to work out a "rough" schedule for possible outer-space achievements of a non-defense nature. (For special Senate committee on outer space, see p. 178.)

HUMANE SLAUGHTER

The House Feb. 4 passed, by voice vote, and sent to the Senate an amended bill (HR 8308) promoting humane slaughter of livestock as a national policy. The bill was introduced by Rep. W.R. Poage (D Texas).

The drive for such legislation was spurred by the American Humane Assn., with the support of the Society for Animal Protective Legislation, the Humane Society of the U.S. and others. It was opposed by the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Grange, the American National Cattlemen's Assn. and meat producers and packers, who favored cooperative agreements in the meat industry rather than legislation.

BACKGROUND -- The House Agriculture Committee July 8, 1957 reported HR 8308 (H Rept 706) with committee amendments extending dates specified in the bill. The report said the bill was "a compromise drafted...after extensive hearings," seeking "to strike a middle course between a number of essentially irreconcilable points of view."

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 8308: Established as a national policy that livestock should be slaughtered only by the "most humane practicable methods."

Directed the Federal Government to buy meat only from packers using the prescribed methods, effective Jan. 1, 1960.

Directed the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct research to determine methods of humane slaughter and designate those methods by July 1, 1959.

Authorized the Secretary to establish a 12-member advisory committee to make recommendations and report new methods to the public.

Provided that no slaughtering methods in conformity with the practices and requirements of any religion be prohibited under the bill.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Victor L. Anfuso (D N.Y.) -- Provide that nothing hinder the freedom of any person or group to slaughter livestock in conformity with the practices and requirements of their religion; Feb. 4. Voice vote.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

W.J. Bryan Dorn (D S.C.) -- Substitute for the bill a provision for the appointment of an eight-member committee to determine the most humane method of livestock slaughter and report back to Congress within two years; Feb. 4. Standing vote, 73-122.

H.R. Gross (R Iowa) -- Strike provision creating an advisory committee to the Secretary of Agriculture; Feb. 4. Standing, 44-100.

DEBATE -- Feb. 4 -- Robert D. Harrison (R Neb.) -- "There has not been enough research...to determine what is humane and what is not humane.... We should set up a commission to study this matter for two or three years...."

Edgar W. Hiestand (R Calif.) -- "Human beings are shocked by this continuation year after year of inhumane slaughter that amounts to cruelty.... It is a compromise bill...subject to amendment in future years if new inventions come along."

CQ House Vote 5.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record
Roll - Call Vote No. 6.)

House Votes 250-129 to Suspend for Three Years Import Duties on Coarse Wools Used in Carpets

5. HR 2151. Wool Import Duties. Passage of bill to suspend for three years the import duties on certain coarse wools. Passed 250-129 (D 147-52; R 103-77), Feb. 4, 1958. The President took no position on the bill. (See story, p. 178)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).
N Record Vote Against (nay).
✓ Paired For.
X Paired Against.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
— Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL			DEMOCRATIC			REPUBLICAN		
Vote No.	5		Vote No.	5		Vote No.	5	
Yea	250		Yea	147		Yea	103	
Nay	129		Nay	52		Nay	77	

	5		5		5		5	
ALABAMA			Los Angeles County		IDAHO		IOWA	
3 Andrews (D) Y	23 Doyle (D) ‡	19 Holifield (D) Y	9 Landrum (D) Y	1 Pfost (D) N	6 Coad (D) N	4 Adair (R) N	5 Beamer (R) N	
1 Boykin (D) N	17 King (D) Y	7 Roosevelt (D) Y	7 Mitchell (D) Y	2 Budge (R) N	5 Gray (D) Y	3 Braxton (R) Y	7 Bray (R) Y	
7 Elliott (D) N	21 Hiestand (R) N	22 Holt (R) N	2 Pitcher (D) Y	1 Mack (D) Y	11 Brownson (R) Y	2 Hollieck (R) Y	11 Brownson (R) Y	
2 Grant (D) Y	25 Hillings (R) Y	18 Hosmer (R) Y	6 Vinson (D) ?	19 Chiperfield (R) Y	10 Harvey (R) Y	6 Harden (R) N	2 Halleck (R) Y	
9 Huddleston (D) Y	22 Holt (R) N	16 Jackson (R) Y	1 Pfost (D) N	14 Vacancy (R) Y	3 Nimtz (R) Y	10 Harvey (R) Y	3 Nimtz (R) Y	
8 Jones (D) Y	24 Lipscomb (R) N	20 Smith (R) N	2 Budge (R) N	15 Mason (R) N	9 Wilson (R) Y	9 Wilson (R) Y	9 Wilson (R) Y	
5 Rains (D) ?	15 McDonough (R) N		16 Allen (R) Y	18 Michel (R) Y	ILLINOIS		KANSAS	
4 Roberts (D) ?	20 Smith (R) N		17 Arends (R) Y	20 Simpson (R) N	6 Coad (D) N	5 Cunningham (R) N	5 Breeding (D) Y	
6 Selden (D) N			19 Chiperfield (R) Y	22 Springer (R) Y	5 Gross (R) N	1 Avery (R) N	1 Avery (R) N	
ARIZONA			2 Hill (R) Y	23 Vursell (R) Y	8 Hoeven (R) N	3 George (R) N	3 George (R) N	
2 Udall (D) N	4 Aspinwall (D) N		14 Vacancy (R) Y	15 Mason (R) N	4 LeCompte (R) N	4 LeCompte (R) N	4 LeCompte (R) N	
1 Rhodes (R) N	1 Rogers (D) Y		16 Allen (R) Y	18 Michel (R) Y	1 Schwengel (R) N	1 Schwengel (R) N	1 Schwengel (R) N	
ARKANSAS			17 Arends (R) Y	20 Simpson (R) N	2 Talle (R) N	2 Talle (R) N	2 Talle (R) N	
1 Gathings (D) Y	3 Chenoweth (R) N		19 Chiperfield (R) Y	22 Springer (R) Y	KANSAS		KENTUCKY	
4 Harris (D) ?	2 Hill (R) Y		23 Vursell (R) Y	23 Vursell (R) Y	5 Breeding (D) Y	1 Avery (R) N	4 Cheff (D) N	
5 Hays (D) ?	3 Chenoweth (R) N		15 Mason (R) N	15 Mason (R) N	3 George (R) N	3 George (R) N	1 Gregory (D) ?	
2 Mills (D) Y	2 Hill (R) Y		18 Michel (R) Y	18 Michel (R) Y	4 Rees (R) N	4 Rees (R) N	2 Notcher (D) N	
6 Norrell (D) Y	3 Cretella (R) Y		20 Simpson (R) N	20 Simpson (R) N	2 Scrivner (R) N	2 Scrivner (R) N	7 Perkins (D) Y	
3 Trimble (D) Y	4 Aspinwall (D) N		22 Springer (R) Y	22 Springer (R) Y	6 Smith (R) N	6 Smith (R) N	5 Spence (D) Y	
CALIFORNIA			23 Vursell (R) Y	23 Vursell (R) Y	KENTUCKY		6 Warts (D) N	
2 Engle (D) ?	1 May (R) Y		15 Mason (R) N	15 Mason (R) N	4 Cheff (D) N	1 Gregory (D) ?	3 Robison (R) Y	
14 Hagen (D) ?	4 Morano (R) Y		18 Michel (R) Y	18 Michel (R) Y	2 Notcher (D) N	2 Notcher (D) N	7 Perkins (D) Y	
11 McFall (D) Y	5 Patterson (R) Y		20 Simpson (R) N	20 Simpson (R) N	5 Spence (D) Y	5 Spence (D) Y	5 Spence (D) Y	
8 Miller (D) N	AL Sadlak (R) Y		22 Springer (R) Y	22 Springer (R) Y	6 Warts (D) N	6 Warts (D) N	6 Warts (D) N	
3 Moss (D) N	2 Seely-Brown (R) Y		23 Vursell (R) Y	23 Vursell (R) Y	3 Robison (R) Y	3 Robison (R) Y	3 Robison (R) Y	
29 Saund (D) N	CONNECTICUT		15 Mason (R) N	15 Mason (R) N	8 Siler (R) N	8 Siler (R) N	8 Siler (R) N	
5 Shelley (D) Y	3 Cretella (R) Y		18 Michel (R) Y	18 Michel (R) Y	LOUISIANA		LOUISIANA	
27 Sheppard (D) ?	4 Aspinwall (D) N		20 Simpson (R) N	20 Simpson (R) N	2 Boggs (D) ?	2 Boggs (D) ?	2 Boggs (D) ?	
12 Sisk (D) N	2 Bennett (D) Y		22 Springer (R) Y	22 Springer (R) Y	4 Brooks (D) Y	4 Brooks (D) Y	4 Brooks (D) Y	
7 Allen (R) Y	4 Fascell (D) Y		23 Vursell (R) Y	23 Vursell (R) Y	1 Hebert (D) ?	1 Hebert (D) ?	1 Hebert (D) ?	
6 Baldwin (R) N	7 Holey (D) Y		15 Mason (R) N	15 Mason (R) N	8 Long (D) Y	8 Long (D) Y	8 Long (D) Y	
10 Gubser (R) Y	5 Herlong (D) Y		18 Michel (R) Y	18 Michel (R) Y				
4 Muilliard (R) N	8 Matthews (D) Y		20 Simpson (R) N	20 Simpson (R) N				
1 Scudder (R) N	6 Rogers (D) Y		22 Springer (R) Y	22 Springer (R) Y				
13 Teague (R) N	3 Sikes (D) Y		23 Vursell (R) Y	23 Vursell (R) Y				
28 Utz (R) Y	1 Cramer (R) Y		15 Mason (R) N	15 Mason (R) N				
30 Wilson (R) Y	8 Blitch (D) N		18 Michel (R) Y	18 Michel (R) Y				
9 Younger (R) Y	10 Brown (D) Y		20 Simpson (R) N	20 Simpson (R) N				
	5 Davis (D) Y		22 Springer (R) Y	22 Springer (R) Y				
			23 Vursell (R) Y	23 Vursell (R) Y				
			15 Mason (R) N	15 Mason (R) N				
			18 Michel (R) Y	18 Michel (R) Y				
			20 Simpson (R) N	20 Simpson (R) N				
			22 Springer (R) Y	22 Springer (R) Y				
			23 Vursell (R) Y	23 Vursell (R) Y				
			15 Mason (R) N	15 Mason (R) N				
			18 Michel (R) Y	18 Michel (R) Y				
			20 Simpson (R) N	20 Simpson (R) N				
			22 Springer (R) Y	22 Springer (R) Y				
			23 Vursell (R) Y	23 Vursell (R) Y				
			15 Mason (R) N	15 Mason (R) N				
			18 Michel (R) Y	18 Michel (R) Y				
			20 Simpson (R) N	20 Simpson (R) N				
			22 Springer (R) Y	22 Springer (R) Y				
			23 Vursell (R) Y	23 Vursell (R) Y				
			15 Mason (R) N	15 Mason (R) N				
			18 Michel (R) Y	18 Michel (R) Y				
			20 Simpson (R) N	20 Simpson (R) N				
			22 Springer (R) Y	22 Springer (R) Y				
			23 Vursell (R) Y	23 Vursell (R) Y				
			15 Mason (R) N	15 Mason (R) N				
			18 Michel (R) Y	18 Michel (R) Y				
			20 Simpson (R) N	20 Simpson (R) N				
			22 Springer (R) Y	22 Springer (R) Y				
			23 Vursell (R) Y	23 Vursell (R) Y				
			15 Mason (R) N	15 Mason (R) N				
			18 Michel (R) Y	18 Michel (R) Y				
			20 Simpson (R) N	20 Simpson (R) N				
			22 Springer (R) Y	22 Springer (R) Y				
			23 Vursell (R) Y	23 Vursell (R) Y				
			15 Mason (R) N	15 Mason (R) N				
			18 Michel (R) Y	18 Michel (R) Y				
			20 Simpson (R) N	20 Simpson (R) N				
			22 Springer (R) Y	22 Springer (R) Y				
			23 Vursell (R) Y	23 Vursell (R) Y				
			15 Mason (R) N	15 Mason (R) N				
			18 Michel (R) Y	18 Michel (R) Y				
			20 Simpson (R) N	20 Simpson (R) N				
			22 Springer (R) Y	22 Springer (R) Y				
			23 Vursell (R) Y	23 Vursell (R) Y				
			15 Mason (R) N	15 Mason (R) N				
			18 Michel (R) Y	18 Michel (R) Y				
			20 Simpson (R) N	20 Simpson (R) N				
			22 Springer (R) Y	22 Springer (R) Y				
			23 Vursell (R) Y	23 Vursell (R) Y				
			15 Mason (R) N	15 Mason (R) N				
			18 Michel (R) Y	18 Michel (R) Y				
			20 Simpson (R) N	20 Simpson (R) N				
			22 Springer (R) Y	22 Springer (R) Y				
			23 Vursell (R) Y	23 Vursell (R) Y				
			15 Mason (R) N	15 Mason (R) N				
			18 Michel (R) Y	18 Michel (R) Y				
			20 Simpson (R) N	20 Simpson (R) N				
			22 Springer (R) Y	22 Springer (R) Y				
			23 Vursell (R) Y	23 Vursell (R) Y				
			15 Mason (R) N	15 Mason (R) N				
			18 Michel (R) Y	18 Michel (R) Y				
			20 Simpson (R) N	20 Simpson (R) N				
			22 Springer (R) Y	22 Springer (R) Y				
			23 Vursell (R) Y	23 Vursell (R) Y				
			15 Mason (R) N	15 Mason (R) N				
			18 Michel (R) Y	18 Michel (R) Y				
			20 Simpson (R) N	20 Simpson (R) N				
			22 Springer (R) Y	22 Springer (R) Y				
			23 Vursell (R) Y	23 Vursell (R) Y				
			15 Mason (R) N	15 Mason (R) N				
			18 Michel (R) Y	18 Michel (R) Y				
			20 Simpson (R) N	20 Simpson (R) N				
			22 Springer (R) Y	22 Springer (R) Y				
			23 Vursell (R) Y	23 Vursell (R) Y				
			15 Mason (R) N	15 Mason (R) N				
			18 Michel (R) Y	18 Michel (R) Y				
			20 Simpson (R) N	20 Simpson (R) N				
			22 Springer (R) Y	22 Springer (R) Y				
			23 Vursell (R) Y	23 Vursell (R) Y				
			15 Mason (R) N	15 Mason (R) N				
			18 Michel (R) Y	18 Michel (R) Y				
			20 Simpson (R) N	20 Simpson (R) N				
			22 Springer (R) Y	22 Springer (R) Y				
			23 Vursell (R) Y	23 Vursell (R) Y				
			15 Mason (R) N	15 Mason (R) N				
			18 Michel (R) Y	18 Michel (R) Y				
			20 Simpson (R) N	20 Simpson (R) N				
			22 Springer (R) Y	22 Springer (R) Y				
			23 Vursell (R) Y	23 Vursell (R) Y				
			15 Mason (R) N	15 Mason (R) N				
			18 Michel (R) Y	18 Michel (R) Y				
			20 Simpson (R) N	20 Simpson (R) N				
			22 Springer (R) Y	22 Springer (R) Y				
			23 Vursell (R) Y	23 Vursell (R) Y				
			15 Mason (R) N	15 Mason (R) N				
			18 Michel (R) Y	18 Michel (R) Y				
			20 Simpson (R) N	20 Simpson (R) N				
			22 Springer (R) Y	22 Springer (R) Y				
			23 Vursell (R) Y	23 Vursell (R) Y				
			15 Mason (R) N	15 Mason (R) N				
			18 Michel (R) Y	18 Michel (R) Y				
			20 Simpson (R) N	20 Simpson (R) N				
			22 Springer (R) Y	22 Springer (R) Y				
			23 Vursell (R) Y	23 Vursell (R) Y				
			15 Mason (R) N	15 Mason (R) N				
			18 Michel (R) Y	18 Michel (R) Y				
			20 Simpson (R) N	20 Simpson (R) N				
			22 Springer (R) Y	22 Springer (R) Y				
			23 Vursell (R) Y	23 Vursell (R) Y				
			15 Mason (R) N	15 Mason (R) N				
			18 Michel (R) Y	18 Michel (R) Y				
			20 Simpson (R) N	20 Simpson (R) N				
			22 Springer (R) Y	22 Springer (R) Y				
			23 Vursell (R) Y	23 Vursell (R) Y				
			15 Mason (R) N	15 Mason (R) N				
			18 Michel (R) Y	18 Michel (R) Y				
			20 Simpson (R) N	20 Simpson (R) N				
			22 Springer (R) Y	22 Springer (R) Y				
			23 Vursell (R) Y	23 Vursell (R) Y				
			15 Mason (R) N	15 Mason (R) N				
			18 Michel (R) Y	18 Michel (R) Y				
			20 Simpson (R) N	20 Simpson (R) N				
			22 Springer (R) Y	22 Springer (R) Y				
			23 Vursell (R) Y	23 Vursell (R) Y				
			15 Mason (R) N	15 Mason (R) N				
			18 Michel (R) Y	18 Michel (R) Y				
			20 Simpson (R) N	20 Simpson (R) N				
			22 Springer (R) Y	22 Springer (R) Y				
			23 Vursell (R) Y	23 Vursell (R) Y				
			15 Mason (R) N	15 Mason (R) N				
</								

CQ House Vote 5.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record
Roll - Call Vote No. 8.)

	5		5		5		5	
6 Morrison (D)	Y	NEBRASKA	2 Cunningham (R)	Y	5 Scott (D)	Y	6 McMillan (D)	Y
5 Passman (D)	Y	3 Harrison (R)	N	12 Shuford (D)	Y	2 Riley (D)	N	
7 Thompson (D)	N	4 Miller (R)	N	11 Whitener (D)	Y	1 Rivers (D)	N	
3 Willis (D)	N	1 Weaver (R)	N	10 Jonas (R)	Y	SOUTH DAKOTA		
MAINE		NEVADA		NORTH DAKOTA		1 McGovern (D)	N	
2 Coffin (D)	N	AL Baring (D)	?	AL Burdick (R)	?	2 Berry (R)	N	
1 Hale (R)	Y	NEW HAMPSHIRE		AL Krueger (R)	N	TENNESSEE		
3 McIntire (R)	N	2 Boss (R)	N	9 Ashley (D)	Y	6 Bass (D)	?	
MARYLAND		1 Merrow (R)	Y	20 Feighan (D)	?	8 Vacancy		
4 Fallon (D)	Y	11 Addonizio (D)	Y	18 Hays (D)	?	9 Davis (D)	?	
7 Friedel (D)	Y	14 Delay (R)	D	19 Kirwan (D)	?	4 Evans (D)	YY	
3 Garmatz (D)	?	10 Rodine (D)	Y	6 Polk (D)	?	3 Frazier (D)	YY	
5 Lenford (D)	Y	13 Sieminski (D)	Y	21 Vanik (D)	Y	5 Laser (D)	YY	
2 Devereux (R)	?	4 Thompson (D)	Y	14 Ayres (R)	N	7 Murray (D)	YY	
6 Hyde (R)	Y	3 Auchincloss (R)	Y	13 Baumhart (R)	N	2 Baker (R)	YY	
1 Miller (R)	Y	8 Canfield (R)	Y	8 Belts (R)	N	1 Reece (R)	?	
MASSACHUSETTS		6 Dwyer (R)	Y	22 Bolton (R)	Y	TEXAS		
2 Boland (D)	Y	5 Frelinghuysen (R)	Y	16 Bow (R)	?	3 Beckworth (D)	Y	
4 Donohue (D)	Y	2 Glenn (R)	?	7 Brown (R)	N	2 Brooks (D)	N	
7 Lane (D)	Y	12 Keon (R)	Y	5 Clevenger (R)	?	17 Burleson (D)	N	
8 Macdonald (D)	Y	9 Osmers (R)	Y	11 Dennison (R)	N	AL Dies (D)	?	
12 McCormack (D)	Y	7 Widnall (R)	?	15 Henderson (R)	N	7 Dowdy (D)	NN	
11 O'Neill (D)	Y	1 Wolverton (R)	N	2 Hess (R)	Y	21 Fisher (D)	Y	
3 Philbin (D)	Y	NEW MEXICO		10 Jenkins (R)	Y	13 Ikard (D)	NN	
6 Bates (R)	Y	AL Dempsey (D)	N	4 McCullough (R)	N	20 Kilday (D)	NN	
10 Curtis (R)	Y	AL Montoya (D)	N	17 McGregor (R)	?	15 Kilgore (D)	NN	
1 Heselton (R)	N	NEW YORK		23 Minshall (R)	Y	19 Mahon (D)	NN	
14 Martin (R)	Y	30 O'Brien (D)	N	3 Schenck (R)	N	1 Patman (D)	YY	
9 Nicholson (R)	Y	3 Becker (R)	?	1 Scherer (R)	Y	11 Poage (D)	Y	
5 Rogers (R)	Y	37 Robison (R)	Y	12 Vorys (R)	Y	4 Rayburn (D)	Y	
13 Wigglesworth (R)	N	2 Derouian (R)	Y	OKLAHOMA		18 Rogers (D)	Y	
MICHIGAN		26 Dooley (R)	?	3 Albert (D)	Y	16 Rutherford (D)	N	
12 Bennett (R)	N	27 Gwinn (R)	Y	2 Edmondson (D)	Y	6 Teague (D)	?	
8 Bentley (R)	Y	32 Kearney (R)	Y	5 Jarman (D)	Y	8 Thomas (D)	YY	
18 Broomfield (R)	Y	38 Keating (R)	Y	6 Morris (D)	YY	9 Thompson (D)	YY	
10 Cederberg (R)	N	33 Kilburn (R)	Y	4 Steed (D)	Y	10 Thornberry (D)	Y	
6 Chamberlain (R)	Y	40 Miller (R)	N	1 Belcher (R)	Y	12 Wright (D)	Y	
5 Ford (R)	Y	39 Ostertag (R)	Y	OREGON		14 Young (D)	N	
9 Griffin (R)	Y	42 Pillion (R)	Y	3 Green (D)	?	5 Alger (R)	N	
4 Hoffman (R)	N	41 Radwan (R)	?	4 Porter (D)	Y	UTAH		
3 Johansen (R)	N	43 Reed (R)	Y	2 Ullman (D)	N	2 Dawson (R)	N	
11 Knob (R)	N	35 Riehman (R)	Y	1 Norblad (R)	N	1 Dixon (R)	N	
7 McIntosh (R)	Y	28 St. George (R)	Y	PENNSYLVANIA		VERMONT		
2 Meader (R)	N	36 Tober (R)	Y	25 Clark (D)	Y	AL Prouty (R)	N	
Detroit-Wayne County		31 Taylor (R)	?	28 Eberhardt (D)	?	VIRGINIA		
13 Diggs (D)	Y	1 Wainwright (R)	Y	11 Flood (D)	Y	4 Abbott (D)	YY	
15 Dingell (D)	Y	29 Wharton (R)	?	30 Holland (D)	Y	3 Gary (D)	Y	
17 Griffiths (D)	Y	34 Williams (R)	N	21 Dent (D)	N	2 Hardy (D)	YY	
16 Lesinski (D)	?	New York City		26 Morgan (D)	N	7 Harrison (D)	YY	
1 Machrowicz (D)	Y	8 Anfuso (D)	Y	14 Rhodes (D)	Y	9 Jennings (D)	YY	
14 Robot (D)	Y	24 Buckley (D)	Y	15 Walter (D)	Y	1 Robeson (D)	YY	
MINNESOTA		11 Cellier (D)	Y	17 Bush (R)	Y	8 Smith (D)	Y	
8 Blatnik (D)	?	7 Delaney (D)	Y	10 Carrigg (R)	Y	5 Tuck (D)	YY	
9 Knutson (D)	N	23 Dollinger (D)	Y	29 Corbett (R)	Y	10 Brophyhill (R)	YY	
6 Marshall (D)	N	19 Farbstein (D)	Y	8 Curtin (R)	Y	6 Poff (R)	Y	
4 McCarthy (D)	N	22 Healey (D)	Y	9 Dague (R)	Y	WASHINGTON		
3 Wier (D)	N	6 Holtzman (D)	Y	12 Fenton (R)	N	AL Magnuson (D)	Y	
7 Andersen (R)	N	10 Kelly (D)	Y	27 Fulton (R)	Y	4 Holmes (R)	N	
1 Vacancy		9 Keogh (D)	Y	23 Govin (R)	Y	5 Horan (R)	N	
5 Judd (R)	?	13 Multer (D)	Y	7 James (R)	?	3 Mack (R)	NN	
2 O'Hara (R)	N	16 Powell (D)	Y	24 Kearns (R)	Y	1 Pelly (R)	YY	
MISSISSIPPI		14 Rooney (D)	Y	13 La Fore (R)	Y	6 Tolleson (R)	R	
1 Abernethy (D)	N	18 Santangelo (D)	Y	16 Mumme (R)	Y	2 Westland (R)	?	
6 Colmer (D)	N	20 Teller (D)	Y	22 Saylor (R)	N	WEST VIRGINIA		
3 Smith (D)	Y	21 Zelenko (D)	Y	18 Simpson (R)	Y	3 Bailey (D)	N	
2 Whitten (D)	Y	5 Bosch (R)	Y	19 Stauffer (R)	Y	6 Byrd (D)	Y	
4 Williams (D)	Y	17 Couder (R)	Y	20 Van Zandt (R)	N	5 Kee (D)	?	
5 Winstead (D)	N	12 Dorn (R)	Y	Philadelphia		2 Staggers (D)	N	
MISSOURI		25 Fine (R)	Y	1 Barrett (D)	Y	1 Moore (R)	R	
5 Bolling (D)	?	4 Latham (R)	Y	3 Byrne (D)	Y	4 Neal (R)	Y	
7 Brown (D)	Y	15 Ray (R)	Y	4 Vacancy		WISCONSIN		
9 Cannon (D)	Y	NORTH CAROLINA		2 Granahan (D)	Y	9 Johnson (D)	Y	
8 Carnahan (D)	Y	9 Alexander (D)	Y	5 Green (D)	?	5 Reus (D)	YY	
4 Christopher (D)	Y	3 Barden (D)	Y	6 Scott (R)	Y	4 Zablocki (D)	Y	
6 Hull (D)	Y	1 Bonner (D)	?	RHODE ISLAND		8 Byrnes (R)	N	
10 Jones (D)	Y	4 Cooley (D)	Y	2 Fogarty (D)	Y	7 Laird (R)	N	
1 Karsten (D)	Y	6 Durham (D)	Y	1 Forand (D)	Y	10 O'Konski (R)	N	
11 Moulder (D)	N	2 Fountain (D)	Y	SOUTH CAROLINA		1 Vacancy		
3 Sullivan (D)	Y	8 Kitchin (D)	Y	4 Ashmore (D)	Y	2 Tewes (R)	YY	
2 Curtis (R)	N	7 Lennon (D)	Y	3 Dorn (D)	Y	6 Van Pelt (R)	R	
MONTANA				5 Hemphill (D)	N	3 Withrow (R)	N	
2 Anderson (D)	N					WYOMING		
1 Metcalf (D)	N					AL Thomson (R)	N	

CQ Senate Votes 1 through 4.

(No Congressional Record Roll - Call Vote Numbers.)

Senate Approves Special Defense Funds, Space Committee; Rejects Attempts to Reduce Subcommittee Funds, Staff

1. HR 10146. Fiscal 1958 supplemental defense appropriation bill, which would appropriate \$1,260,000,000 and transfer \$150,000,000 for the accelerated missile-defense program. Passed 78-0 (D 36-0; R 42-0), Feb. 3, 1958. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story, p. 178)

2. S Res 231. Resolution providing funds for investigations by the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly. Knowland (R Calif.) amendment to provide \$250,000 instead of \$365,000 for the Subcommittee. Rejected 28-61 (D 2-45; R 26-16), Feb. 5, 1958. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story, p. 178)

3. S Res 250. Resolution providing \$150,000 for investigations by the Senate Rules and Administration Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections. Curtis (R Neb.) amendment to limit the Subcommittee to three staff employees (instead of the contemplated six) unless more were authorized by a majority of the full Committee. Rejected 25-49 (D 0-42; R 25-7), Feb. 5, 1958. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story, p. 178)

4. S Res 256. Johnson (Texas) resolution to establish a special Senate committee on aeronautics and space exploration. Adopted 78-1 (D 44-1; R 34-0), Feb. 6, 1958. (See story, p. 178)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).
 ✓ Paired For.
 ± Announced For, CQ Poll For.
 ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

N Record Vote Against (nay).
 X Paired Against.
 – Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.

Vote No.	TOTAL				Vote No.	DEMOCRATIC				Vote No.	REPUBLICAN			
	1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4
Yea	78	28	25	78	Yea	36	2	0	44	Yea	42	26	25	34
Nay	0	61	49	1	Nay	0	45	42	1	Nay	0	16	7	0

	1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4			
ALABAMA					IOWA					NEBRASKA							
Hill	(D)	Y	N	N	Y	Hickenlooper	(R)	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡			
Sparkman	(D)	‡	N	N	Y	Martin	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡			
ARIZONA					KANSAS					NEVADA							
Hayden	(D)	Y	N	N	Y	Carlson	(R)	Y	Y	?	‡						
Goldwater	(R)	Y	Y	Y	✓	Schoeppel	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Bible	(D)	Y	N	N	Y
ARKANSAS					KENTUCKY					Malone	(R)	Y	N	N	Y		
Fulbright	(D)	Y	N	N	Y	Cooper	(R)	Y	✓	‡	‡	Bridges	(R)	‡	Y	?	Y
McClellan	(D)	Y	N	N	Y	Morton	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Cotton	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA					LOUISIANA					NEW HAMPSHIRE							
Knowland	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Ellender	(D)	Y	Y	N	N	Case	(R)	Y	N	N	Y	
Kuchel	(R)	Y	Y	N	Long	(D)	‡	N	N	Y	Smith	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	
COLORADO					MAINE					NEW JERSEY							
Carroll	(D)	Y	N	N	Payne	(R)	Y	N	N	Y	Anderson	(D)	Y	N	N	Y	
Allott	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Smith	(R)	Y	N	N	Y	Chavez	(D)	‡	-	-	Y	
CONNECTICUT					MARYLAND					NEW YORK							
Bush	(R)	Y	Y	?	Beall	(R)	Y	N	N	Y	Ives	(R)	‡	N	?	Y	
Purtell	(R)	Y	N	Y	Butler	(R)	‡	Y	?	‡	Javits	(R)	Y	X	?	Y	
DELAWARE					MASSACHUSETTS					NORTH CAROLINA							
Frear	(D)	Y	N	N	Kennedy	(D)	Y	N	N	Y	Ervin	(D)	Y	N	N	Y	
Williams	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Saltontall	(R)	Y	Y	‡	Scott	(D)	‡	N	-	Y		
FLORIDA					MICHIGAN					NORTH DAKOTA							
Holland	(D)	Y	N	N	McNamara	(D)	Y	N	N	Y	Langer	(R)	‡	N	?	Y	
Smathers	(D)	‡	N	N	Potter	(R)	Y	N	Y	Young	(R)	Y	N	?	Y		
GEORGIA					MINNESOTA					OHIO							
Russell	(D)	Y	N	?	Humphrey	(D)	Y	-	N	Y	Lausche	(D)	Y	N	?	‡	
Talmadge	(D)	‡	N	N	Thye	(R)	Y	N	?	‡	Bricker	(R)	Y	Y	‡	‡	
IDAHO					MISSISSIPPI					OKLAHOMA							
Church	(D)	Y	N	N	Eastland	(D)	Y	N	N	Y	Kerr	(D)	‡	N	N	Y	
Dworshak	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Stennis	(D)	Y	N	N	Y	Monroney	(D)	Y	N	N	Y	
ILLINOIS					MISSOURI					OREGON							
Douglas	(D)	Y	N	N	Hennings	(D)	Y	N	N	Y	Morse	(D)	‡	N	N	‡	
Dirksen	(R)	Y	N	Y	Symington	(D)	Y	N	N	Y	Neuberger	(D)	Y	N	N	Y	
INDIANA					MONTANA					PENNSYLVANIA							
Capehart	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Mansfield	(D)	Y	N	N	Y	Clark	(D)	Y	N	N	Y	
Jenner	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Murray	(D)	‡	N	-	Y	Martin	(R)	Y	‡	‡	Y	
WYOMING																	
O'Mahoney	(D)	Y	N	-													
Barrett	(R)	Y	Y	Y													

Congressional Quiz

RECIPROCAL TRADE

Congress has been requested by President Eisenhower to extend the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Program until June 30, 1963. How's your rating on foreign trade activity? Try for 4 correct answers.

1. Q--The first tariff act in the history of the United States was passed during the Administration of: (a) Washington; (b) Jackson; (c) Pierce?

A--(a). A low tariff on certain imports went into effect on Aug. 1, 1789, and was an essential part of the revenue of the early colonies.

2. Q--The Reciprocal Trade Agreements Program first was enacted in: (a) 1929; (b) 1934; (c) 1946?

A--(b). The President's authority to lower U.S. tariffs through the medium of reciprocal agreements with other nations first was granted by Congress in the Trade Agreements Act of 1934. It has been extended 10 times, but is scheduled to expire June 30, 1958.

3. Q--True or false: Along with his request for extension of the Trade Agreements Act, the President has asked authority to reduce tariffs by 25 percent over the five-year period.

A--True. He also asked authority to reduce to 50 percent of value the tariff rate on any item exceeding 50 percent and to raise tariffs to a

maximum of 50 percent above the rates in effect July 1, 1934.

4. Q--Has the Trade Agreements Act ever been extended for more than three years at a time?

A--No. The Administration wants a five-year extension so that the President will have authority to bargain for favorable treatment for U.S. exports when the common tariff of the European Common Market goes into effect in four years time.

5. Q--Which of the following is not a member of the European Common Market: (a) West Germany; (b) Spain; (c) Italy?

A--(b). The six-nation Common Market is made up of Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands and West Germany. Plans are underway to link Great Britain, the Scandinavian countries, Austria, Switzerland and others in the free trade area.

6. Q--True or false: All of the following are tariff acts: the Hawley-Smoot Act, the Davis-Bacon Act, the Fordney-McCumber Act of 1922.

A--False. The Davis-Bacon Act affected the prevailing wages for labor. The Fordney-McCumber Act raised protectionist tariffs to a record high, and the Hawley-Smoot legislation, enacted in 1930, boosted them still further.

Check your Congressional Quarterly Almanacs for additional details and background information on the news of Congress appearing in the Weekly Reports. Published since 1944, the CQ Almanac is fully indexed and cross referenced.

Lobby Spending Lobbies reported spending \$3.6 million in 1957 in an attempt to get their way in Congress. Although that amount would pay all the Senators salaries with \$1.5 million to spare, it is the lowest spending total reported by pressure groups since the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act was passed in 1946. The official figures do not come close to the total spent to influence legislation, since the vagueness of the lobby law leads many groups to report only part of their spending, and some groups feel they do not have to report at all. (Page 151)

GOP Gathering

Republican leaders gathered in Washington to begin mapping strategy for the 1958 Congressional elections. In what were mostly closed sessions, they heard Administration spokesmen, including President Eisenhower, explain the Republican programs and the need for hard work in 1958. Mr. Eisenhower told a breakfast meeting the current business decline would not last, and should not cause any campaigning difficulties for the party. (Page 159, 163)

FCC Probe

Chairman John C. Doerfer of the Federal Communications Commission held the stage in the controversial probe into Federal regulatory agencies. Doerfer denied allegations that his actions on the FCC were in any way illegal or unethical. Comptroller General Joseph Campbell said it was illegal for Government officials to accept Federal per diem payments while also accepting compensation from private industry. (Page 176)

Funds for Defense

Congress completed action on two measures supplying additional funds for the accelerated defense program. In the process control over the missiles-weapons program also was granted the Defense Secretary. Approved were the authorization for \$550 million in emergency Air Force construction, and the President's request for \$1.26 billion in supplemental defense funds. (Page 178, 179)

Roll-Call Votes

HOUSE: Wool Import Duties; p. 180.

SENATE: Subcommittee funds, supplemental defense funds, special space committee; p. 182.

Reciprocal Trade 'Essential'

A five-year extension of the Reciprocal Trade Program with additional authority to revise tariffs was labeled "essential to America's vital national interests" by President Eisenhower in a special message to Congress. Mr. Eisenhower said the legislation, expected to stir up one of the major battles of the year, "will strengthen our economy,... enhance the economic health and strength of the free world... (and) provide a powerful force in waging total peace." (Page 162)

Tax Cut

The next few weeks should tell whether the "fight-the-recession-with-a-tax-cut" school of thought will shift into high gear on Capitol Hill. The locus of decision may well be the Joint Economic Committee, now completing its hearings on the President's Jan. 20 Economic Report. The Committee's own report, due March 1, could signal the opening of a major drive to cut taxes. Democrats on the influential Joint Committee have made no secret of their skepticism about the Administration's prediction of a mid-year upturn in the economy. (Page 157, 175)

Proxy Voting

A drive to outlaw "phantom voting" in House committees has been launched by two Republican Congressmen. Reps. William S. Broomfield (Mich.) and Fred Schwengel (Iowa) want to ban the use of proxies, now permitted in 13 of the 19 House committees. Proxy voting allows an absentee to designate another member to vote for him. Their first target is the Public Works Committee, on which both serve. Broomfield, Schwengel and some other GOP members of the Committee complained last year when Chairman Charles A. Buckley (D N.Y.) used proxy votes to ram through four major measures in a single session. (Page 173)